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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
I2

VOL. XIX NO. 201 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMAJI "TO BE PACKED OFF" TO LONDON

SPEEDING UP FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Skilled Workmen To Be Indented From America.

LONDON, August 24.

New York.—To accelerate the Five-Year-Plan, the Soviet are recruiting 6,000 skilled United States' workmen for service in Russia, according to the Amtorg, the Russian trade organisation.

Two thuosand men, it is stated, have already been hired.—Reuter.

SOVIET RATIFIES AFGAN TREATY

LONDON, August 24.

Moscow.—The Treaty of mutual neutrality and non-aggression between the Soviet and Afghanistan has been ratified by the U.S.S.R.—Reuter.

AMY RETURNS TO OSAKA.

LONDON, August 24.

Tokio.—Miss Amy Johnson has returned to Osaka to avoid typhoon in the Korean Straits.—Reuter.

BAIL FOR M. N. ROY

Application To Be Heard To-day

CAWNPORE, Aug. 25.

M. N. Roy's bail application will be heard to-morrow, probably in the jail, by Mr. Lewis Lloyd, Joint Magistrate.—A. P.

SIND FINANCIAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

POONA, Aug. 25.

The Sind Financial Inquiry Committee will remain here up to the 30th August, returning thereafter to Karachi for taking the evidence of representatives of non-official witnesses. It appears that, at Karachi, the Committee took the evidence of all heads of departments in Sind but that only two non-officials were examined.

No non-officials will be examined in Poona.—A.P.

BOMBAY RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE STILL WORKING

POONA, Aug. 25.

The Bombay Retrenchment Committee is now faced with the problem of making recommendations for permanent cuts in future and from tomorrow the Committee will begin regular work, sitting in the mornings day by day till the work is finished.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Folowing are the members of the Government who are not in the Cabinet:—

President of Board of Education: Sir Donald Maclean, (Liberal).

Minister of Labour:—Sir Henry Betterton (Conservative).

First Commissioner of Works:—Marbuis of Londonderry (Conservative).

Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster:—Marquis of Lothian (Liberal).

Secretary of State for War and Minister of Agriculture will be announced later.

Secretary of State for Air:—Lodr Amulree (Labour).

First Lord of Admiralty:—Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Secretary of State for Scotland: Sir Archibald Sinclair (Liberal).

(In the new Government Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is the Prime Minister and the First Lord of Treasurer).—Reuter.

MRS NAIDU AND MALAVIYAJI TO ACCOMPANY HIM

Spirit Of Mutual Accommodation At Simla

PUBLICATION OF GOVT. CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST CONGRESS POSTPONED

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA Aug. 25

To-day I am in a position to assert that Mahatma Gandhi is sailing for London. At the rate at which negotiations are proceeding at Simla, and between Simla and Bombay it can be definitely stated that Gandhiji may sail even on the 29th instant.

Gandhiji, if he sails on the 29th instant visit Ahmedabad just for a few hours in order to equip himself with his four rugs and other elementary needs of his simple life.

Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Naidu will also be sailing with him.

SIMLA APPEASED.

This news will come as a pleasant surprise, especially after the last week's developments in Simla following the publication of the Congress charge-sheet. Now Simla is satisfied to some extent by the fact of the publication of the replies of the local Governments. Mahatma Gandhi has reserved his opinion on the full text of the replies and to-day he dismissed the summary as "a weak defence by local Governments."

In view of the mutually accommodating spirit that is being witnessed to-day the publication of Government's charge-sheet against the Congress will stand postponed for some considerable time, at any rate, not till the Congress trio sails for London.

PACKING OFF GANDHIJI TO LONDON.

It appears Gandhiji will be satisfied with a satisfactory assurance that satisfaction would be given. This spirit of sweet reasonableness and moderation has enabled Lord Willingdon's Government to proceed with the plans of packing off Gandhiji to London.

It is not known what the trend of conversations was which Mahatma Gandhi had this afternoon with Mr. Emerson or what will be the trend and upshot of the conversations which he will have to-morrow with the Viceroy. But every body here takes it for granted that the enquiry into the breaches of the Delhi Pact in Gujerat will be readily conceded and that in respect of other provinces satisfactory assurance would be given.

MAHATMA UNPURTURBED ABOUT CABINET CRASH.

Gandhiji is not in the least perturbed by the developments in London over the Labour Cabinet crash. Almost the same indifference is displayed by other Congressmen like Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with this difference that while Gandhiji says that this is all too high politics for him the other two are inclined to dismiss it with a thin veneer of cynicism. Evidently the fact that Parliament might be dissolved in six months' time is acting as a spur to take advantage of the forthcoming Round Table Conference in order to impress the Congress point of view.

—:o:—

Mahatma And Entourage Reach Simla.

SIMLA, August 25.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Simla at 11 a.m. accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is expected this afternoon. The Viceroy, who is better to-day, will see Gandhiji to-morrow. To-day Mahatma Gandhi will have talks with Mr. Emerson.

TOO HIGH POLITICS.

Interviewed by the Associated Press representative Gandhiji declined to offer any opinion on the fall of the Labour Cabinet remarking: "It is too high politics for me."

Asked whether the formation of a new Cabinet might in any way tend to alter his programme Gandhiji said: "I don't think so". He added that his going to England depended on the Government giving satisfaction to the Congress in respect of his demands.

ENQUIRY NOT FOR ENQUIRY'S SAKE.

Pressed to explain the ways in which satisfaction might be given to the Congress, especially in view of his having waived demand for an enquiry Gandhiji stated: "I don't want an enquiry for enquiry's sake and there is no intention to humiliate the Government. But there are three ways of satisfying the Congress, firstly, by conceding the Congress demand in full, secondly by satisfying us that the demand is wrong and uniust, and thirdly by giving a satisfactory assurance that satisfaction would be given.

Rai Bahadur Mohanlal, Dr. N. L. Varma and Congressmen accompanied Gandhiji from Kalka.—A.P.

VICEROY INDISPOSED.

The Viceroy who had been indisposed since his return from Calcutta has been confined to bed for the last two days. He was unable to preside over the Executive Council meeting held this afternoon.—A.P.

Mahatma's Sporting Offer

NEW DELHI, August 24.

Replying to a question put by a Press representative whether considering that Government agreed to appoint a Tribunal mutually acceptable to enquire into the allegations and counter-allegations made by Congress and Government, and considering further that Government disputed the intermediary status of the Congress being implied in the Delhi Settlement, Mahatma Gandhi would agree to place this issue also before the Tribunal for its decision, Mahatma Gandhi said:

"If Government appoint such a Tribunal and dispute even this elementary question which I consider part of the Pact, I will have no objection in placing even this question before the Tribunal and abiding by its decision."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel when informed of the fall of the Labour Government said, it was too premature to say anything on this meagre information.—A.P.

GANDHI-EMERSON CONVERSATIONS

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Conversations in political circles show that Mahatma Gandhi's discussion with Mr. Emerson this afternoon covered a wide area re-

(Continued on page 7).

HENDERSON TO LEAD LABOUR PARTY

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A specially summoned meeting of the whole Parliamentary Labour Party will be held on Friday to consider the situation arising out of the formation of the National Government. It is anticipated that Mr. MacDonald will resign the leadership of the Party and the successor will be appointed (probably Mr. Arthur Henderson). The attitude of the Party to the National Government and the course to be followed will probably also be defined.—Reuter.

NOT A COALITION IN USUAL SENSE

—:o:—

But Only A Companionate Union!

LONDON, August 25.

That the new Government will not be a Coalition in the usual sense, but a Government of co-operation for the single purpose of dealing with the present national emergency is made clear in a communique, issued from the 10, Downing Street to-night. It states that since undertaking the task, Mr. MacDonald has been in consultation with Mr. Baldwin, Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Snowden regarding the new Government, and considerable progress has been made.

The communique adds that when the new Government's purpose is achieved the parties will resume their respective positions.

PARLIAMENT MEETS ON SEPT. 8

The communique anticipates that Parliament will meet on September 8, in order to correct, without delay the excess of expenditure over revenue, and proposals will be submitted to the Commons for a very large reduction of expenditure and for the provision, on an equitable basis, of further funds required to balance the budget.

The communique concludes that as the commerce and well-being not only of the British nation, but also of a large part of the civilized world is built up and rests on well-founded confidence in sterling, the new Government will take whatever steps may be deemed necessary to justify the maintenance of that confidence unimpaired.—Reuter.

Thomas Revolts Against Railwaymen's Executive.

LONDON, August 24.

It is at present regarded as doubtful if the names of the new Ministry will be announced to-night.

Rt. Hon. J.H. Thomas' decision to support Mr. MacDonald has been taken in the face of disapproval of the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, with whom he conferred for two and a-half hours, and, thereafter, said, that it was everyone's duty, regardless of personal consequences, to contribute his bit and pull the country through the present crisis. He was aware that his action would lead to a misunderstanding and probably abuse.

"MAC" CEASES TO LEAD LABOUR?

Labour opinion takes the view that Mr. MacDonald ceases almost automatically to be the leader of the Labourites. An important meeting of the Labour organisations will be held on the 26th August. Meanwhile, it is stated that their support to the Government has ceased with the resignation of the Cabinet.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE FOR INDIA OFFICE

—:o:—

New Members Of The Ministry Announced

READING GOES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

The names of the Chief Members of the New Ministry have been announced.

Sir Samuel Hoare has been appointed as Secretary of State for India while Lord Reading goes to the Foreign Office.

Mr. Baldwin finds a place in the new Cabinet as Lord President of the Council while Mr. Snowden retains his office as the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Both Mr. Benn and Lord Passfield declined to be members of the new Ministry.

It is officially announced that there is no change in the plans of the Round Table Conference

Benn And Passfield Find No Place

LONDON, August 25.

The following are the chief members of the new Government:—

Premier: Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.
Lord President of Council: Mr. Baldwin.
Chancellor of Exchequer: Mr. Snowden.
Home Secretary: Sir Herbert Samuel.
Lord Chancellor:—Lord Sankey.
Foreign Affairs:—Lord Reading.
India:—Sir Samuel Hoare.
Dominions and Colonies:—Mr. J. H. Thomas.
Health:—Mr. Neville Chamberlain.
Board of Trade:—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.—

DECLINED TO ACCEPT OFFICE

THREE PARTY LEADERS CONFER

EARLIER NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The names of the new British Government are expected almost immediately. After long conference this afternoon with Mr. Baldwin and the Liberal Leaders Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Donald MacLean, the Premier left at 5-25 p.m. for the Palace to submit the names of the new National Ministry to the King.

In view of the imminence of the Indian Round Table Conference, special interest attaches to the selection of the new Secretary for India. Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who has steadfastly pursued a policy of peace by reconciliation through the Round Table Conference, has made it known that he will not accept office in the new Ministry. Lord Sankey and Sir Samuel Hoare are mentioned as the possible successors, but whoever may be appointed, the change of Minister will not affect the official policy at the Conference and the Premier will probably again lead the British delegation.—Reuter.

WHO'S WHO IN NEW MINISTRY

SIR SAMUEL HOARE who replaces Mr. Benn in the India Office is a Conservative M.P. for Chelsea since 1910. He was Secretary of State for the Air Ministry in the last Tory Cabinet and flew to India in that capacity in 1927. He is a member of the Round Table Conference.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, the new Home Secretary, was appointed High Commissioner of Palestine and was the Chairman of the Liberal Party Organisation from 1927 to 1929. He was Under Secretary to Home Department from 1905-1909 and was given a seat in Cabinet in 1909 as the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the reconstruction of the Ministry in 1915 he became Post Master-General and then Home Secretary. He was knighted in 1920. He was elected M. P. for Darwen at the last election. He is also a member of the British Delegation to R. T. Conference.

LORD SANKEY, who is appointed Lord Chancellor held the same office in the Labour Cabinet and was raised to the peerage. He was a judge of the King's Bench Division from 1919 to 1929 and was appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in 1928. He is a member of the Round Table Conference.

R. T. C. Arrangements Unaffected

LONDON, Aug. 25.

It is officially announced that Round Table Conference arrangements remain unaffected.—Reuter.

MR. BENN DOESN'T JOIN CABINET

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn does not join the Government.—Reuter.

ANTI-BENN CRUSADE

European Association's Move.

CALCUTTA, August 25.

All the European Association's Branches are urging the Central Committee to take action to exclude Mr. Benn from the Cabinet owing to his "weak policy".—A.P.

DEVISING MEASURES TO BALANCE BUDGET

First Task Of New Government.

LONDON, August 24.

Rugby.—The political crisis ended, to-day with an announcement that the Prime Minister had tendered his resignation to the King who had asked him to form a new National Administration. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald accepted, and kissed his hands on his appointment as head of the National Government. A series of important conferences preceded this announcement. These conferences began with the visit of Buckingham Palace early this morning by the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party and Sir Herbert Samuel acting leader of the Liberal Party at the invitation of the King and, at its conclusion, the first official intimation was given that formation of National Government was under consideration. On returning to Downing Street, the Prime Minis-

(Continued on Page 7)

PANIC ON THE FRONTIER

Severe Earthquake Shocks

EXPLOSION IN SHARIGH COAL MINES

QUETTA, Aug. 25.

A severe earthquake was felt here shortly after 3 this morning. It is described as the worse ever known.

Three more shocks were felt in the morning. Many buildings have been cracked and partly damaged. Panic prevails as earthquake tremors still continue.

A terrific explosion is reported from the coal mines at Sharigh but authentic information is lacking.

In all fourteen shocks were felt during the early hours of this morning. Two of them were severe and lasted nearly eighty seconds. No loss of life or injury to any one is reported.—A. P.

Afghan Youths Ratify Bombay Agreement

PESHAWAR, Aug. 24.

Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code has been extended in Peshawar District for two months, the areas affected being four miles north and south of the Grand Trunk Road, Pabbi Cherat and Khalil Mohmand villages excluding the four walls of Peshawar City.

AFGHAN YOUTHS AGREE.

After a prolonged and heated discussion a meeting of the Working Committee of the Afghan Youth League, held yesterday at Utmangai, is stated to have ratified Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's recent Bombay agreement about the amalgamation of the Arghan jirga.

Hathi Khel Day was observed here under the auspices of the District Congress who took out a procession of volunteers through the city streets and passed a resolution demanding the release of Hathi Khel prisoners.—A. P.

HARSH SENTENCES ON RED SHIRTS.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 25.

A fine was imposed on the residents of Akbarpura village last year for misbehaviour and following the refusal to pay it by certain sections, developments led to the dispersal of a crowd by a 'lathi' charge by the police.

In this connection six Red Shirts were sentenced to-day under Section 145 I.P.C. to terms of imprisonment ranging between one and two years. The charge against them was defiance of an order under Section 144. The seventh was acquitted. A. P.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN RIOTS COMMITTEE.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 25.

Mr. Almond, Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Mr. R. B. Dewanchand, Advocate, Peshawar, and Mr. K. B. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Retired Sessions Judge and Member of the Frontier Regulations Committee, are stated to have been appointed President and Members respectively of the proposed Dera Ismail Khan Riots Enquiry Committee.—A. P.

PRESIDENT FOR PURI CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, Aug. 25.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met at Nellore yesterday and recommended the names of Mr. Konda Venkatappiah, Mr. Sen Gupta, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for the presidentship of the Puri Congress, when names odf Messrs. Prakasam, Nageswara Rao, Pattabhi Sitaramiah and Desabhakta Venkatappaya were proposed among the Andhras. Messrs. Prakasam and Nageswara Rao have withdrawn. Mr. Prakasam appealed to the House to recommend Mr. Venkatappaya's name unanimously. Finally the names of Mr. Venkatappaya and Dr. Pattabhi were put to vote and the former got 40 votes and the latter 25 votes. The names of Sjts. Sen Gupta, Subhas Bose and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan were also recommended unanimously.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS on liberal commission for the sale of excellent Swadeshi Suitings, Shirtings, etc. For terms, apply to WEST COAST WEAVING ESTT., Chovva N. Malabar.
A R 5703

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS on Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 including T. A. plus Office and Stationery expenses to open Branch Offices and organise banking business. Apply with one anna stamp to METROPOLITON INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD. 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
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WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Bowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R5653

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rules Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

WANTED—An INDIAN GRADUATE with English qualifications to teach English to the Prince who is now 15 years old. The salary of the post is Rs. 500 but a very highly qualified and a suitable gentleman may even be started on a higher scale of salary. Other terms pertaining to service will be decided while making the appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
A 3313

40 MORE CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. 1/- for selection Form to SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RAILWAY DUTIES, Delhi.
A R5585

A LARGE COTTON MILL upcountry, requires immediately a SECRETARY with first class antecedents. Must be fully conversant with the work of a Cotton Mill Office, including sale and costing of yarn and cloth, purchase of cotton, control of mill working, accounts purchase of stores, etc., and must be possessed of good liberal University education. Preference will be shown to one who has had administrative experience and who can produce satisfactory evidence of character, honesty and reliability. As the position is one of great trust, the application of one, who comes of a good family and who is highly spoken of by persons whose views are entitled to weight will receive the best consideration. Good salary and prospects will be offered to a really suitable candidate. Apply stating full particulars of education, past experience, age, family connections, salary expected to Box No. 1125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3475

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A R5726

WANTED—Energetic DISTRICT AGENTS and ORGANISERS. Quick selling lines. Handsome income guaranteed. Send Rs. 7/8/- for outfit—GORDON & CO., Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R5719

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A 3503

REQUIRED—SOLE AGENCY for the whole of India, Burma and Ceylon for Novelties. Toilets, Soaps, Perfumeries, Tea, Indian Medicines and such other daily necessities by a long standing firm of good repute in Bombay. Please apply Box No. 1134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5723

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A 3471

WANTED for OVERSEAS—Shift Engineers, Carriage Examiners, Surveyors, Sub-Permanent Way Inspectors, Electricians, Erectors and General and Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typewriting. And for Bombay and Lahore, Competent, Stenographers, Indent Clerks, and Salesmen. Apply immediately in person with original certificates, to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road
A R5679

WANTED—Some INSPECTORS and AGENTS for sale of our famous Tea on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 130—25 to Rs. 300 including T. A. The selected candidates will have to invest in the Company Rs. 130. Apply for particulars to Messrs. BRITANNIA TEA CO., LTD., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
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M W5

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E 3501

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P R5725

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P R5728

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3474

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F R5711

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on Friday, the 28th August, 1931, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time).

By Order,
J. C. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
Bombay, 25th August, 1931.
3505

Public Notices

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of September, 1931, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1931.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, will be CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1931, to the 9th day of September, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1931.
3492

THE CEYLON SPG. & WVG. CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of September, 1931, at 3-20 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1931.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
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CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1931.
3493

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of September, 1931, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1931.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business, the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, will be CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1931, to the 9th day of September, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1931.
3494

Public Notices

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-4. Outram Road, Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 4th day of September, 1931, at 3-40 P.M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1931.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, K.T., as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business, the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, will be CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1931, to the 9th day of September, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1931.
3495.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

Suit No. 1999 of 1930.

Messrs. MANGALDAS AMRITLAL, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
GORDHANDAS JAJODIA .. ... Defendant.

To,
MANGALDAS AMRITLAL, a firm and the partners thereof.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ragnekar on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock for decree in terms of the Award filed herein and for order for costs of the said application against the Plaintiffs.

BENJAMIN CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Defendant's Attorneys.
3504

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1433 of 1931.

The Trustees for the Port of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
CHARANDAS VASANJI, RANCHHORDAS VASANJI, carrying on business at Kharik Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay. ..... Defendants

To,
Mr. CHARANDAS VASANJI.
Mr. RANCHHORDAS VASANJI,
Kharik Bazar, Mandvi.
Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you for vacant possession of the piece of land, situate on the Port Trust, Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, together with the building thereon and for payment of Rs. 379-2-8 for rent until 30th April, 1931, and Rs. 753-12-0 for payment to the Municipal Taxes and further compensation for use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 54-2-8 per month from the 1st May, 1931, until possession of the said property is given to the Plaintiffs and further Municipal Taxes and costs and interest on judgment.

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court on the 9th day of September, 1931, at eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by Advocate duly instructed by Attorney of the High Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and the said day being fixed for final hearing and disposal of this suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1931.

Yours faithfully,
LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3499

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Atiya Begum Saheba—Forwarding specimen copies of a weekly journal called "The Three Arts" and requesting the Corporation to subscribe to the journal.
2. Letter from Mala Karson, late Halalkhore—Applying for a gratuity in respect of his service in the Municipality.
3. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel—Forwarding the Annual Report together with the audited accounts of the Hospital for the year ending December, 1930.
4. Letter from the Secretary, Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir—Forwarding the Seventh Annual Report together with the audited statement of accounts of the Mandir for the year ending 30th April 1931.
5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Social Hygiene Council—Forwarding the Third Annual Report of the Council for the year 1930.
6. Letter from Bai Hiroo, widow of Bhoja Narayan—Requesting that the payment of compensation to her in respect of the loss of her husband's life be expedited, etc.
7. Letter from Bai Hiroo Bhoja, late Halalkhore woman—Applying for a gratuity in respect of her service in the Municipality.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

8. Forwarding, for information, a statement of outstanding bills for Municipal Taxes.
9. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.
10. Recommending that a tindal in the Fire Brigade Department be permitted to retire and to receive pension of Rs. 26-13-0 per mensem.
11. Recommending that a plot of land in Dhakti Sewri be taken over from the City Improvement Trust for the purposes of a cemetery in the northern portion of the City.
12. Forwarding, for information, correspondence regarding the claim preferred by Messrs. Anna Balwant & Co., Contractors, in connection with the work of constructing a market and a school on the reclaimed Gilder Tank site.
13. Regarding arrangements made by the Commissioner for the carting of cement from the Railway Goods Yards at Mahaluxmi and Byculla and stacking it at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot.
14. Recommending sanction to the work of erecting a fencing around the Banty Road Yard for garaging Municipal Motor lorries.
15. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 36,650, from Surplus Cash Balance to enable the deficit for overhead cost of the Municipal Workshops being written off.
16-17. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (16) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Committee and (17) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.
18. Letter from the Schools Committee—Submitting a report regarding increases in the Supervising staff and in the Office establishment of the Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

19. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies for the month of July 1931.
20. Forwarding lists showing the places where anopheline mosquitoes were found breeding from 29th June to 25th July 1931.
21. Forwarding statements regarding cleansing of sewers and drains in the City for the quarter ending 30th June 1931.
22. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 130-9-0 to the widow and children of Jaman Gulab, a Halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch
23. Reporting on an application from Bhaga Natha, late Mukadam, C Ward, for payment of a gratuity to him in respect of his service in the Municipality.
24. Letter from Mr. Haji Elsa Haji Oosman Poonawalla—Intimating that owing to illness he will not be able to attend meetings of the Corporation till the end of August, 1931.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

25. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. Ramji Bharmal and another Councillor—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, an ex-Councillor.
26. From Mr. Ramji Bharmal—For requesting the Municipal Secretary to maintain an album containing the names of the Presidents, Chairmen of the Standing Committee and the Schools Committee, the Municipal Commissioners and the Municipal Secretaries from year to year, etc.
27. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin and another Councillor—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the departmental examination for promotion to the post of Head Clarks should not be made applicable in certain cases, etc.
28. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade and other Councillors—For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for carrying out further retrenchment in the expenditure at all the Municipal Hospitals and also at the Seth G. S. M. College, excepting the menial staff.
29.-30. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, (29) For requesting the Commissioner to explore all avenues for reduction of expenditure so as to obviate further taxation, etc., and (30) For appointing a Committee to consider how the various Municipal Departments and sub-departments can be amalgamated with a view to effecting economy without impairing efficiency.
31. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing Mr. Jamnadas M. Metha to be a member of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee.
32. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For requesting the Commissioner to submit his reports on resolutions passed by the Corporation and their Committees within three months of the dates thereof, etc.
33. From Mr. S. G. Keni—For requesting the Commissioner to request the Post Master General not to sanction the proposed shifting of the Wadala Post Office from its present premises.
34-36. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner (34) to show in the six monthly reports of the Test audit officer, the savings etc. in Municipal Expenditure on account of the work done by that Officer, etc., (35) to report the action taken by him in regard to the question of charging for water used at the K. E. M. Hospital and to see that water supplied to the Seth G. S. M. College and Hostel is also charged for., and (36) to impress on the heads of departments that they should never incur any unauthorized expenditure nor should they commence any unauthorized work, and that if they did so, it will be liable to be considered as misconduct and neglect of duty.
37. From Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., for expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. R. D. Hughes, an ex-Councillor.
38. From Mr. Ramji Bharmal—For requesting the representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee to move the Agent of that Railway to reduce increases on the charges for suburban season tickets between Matunga and Masjid Stations to the sanctioned per centage VIZ. 10.
39. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For sub-dividing the wards of the City and redistribution of seats among them as suggested by him.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

40. Regarding nuisance caused by a bakery at Perseverance Cottage, Sussex Road.
41. Regarding the question of utilizing a portion of the quarters provided for the Lady Doctors at the Victoria Road Maternity Home for accommodating a few nurses of the Maratha Hospital or for providing a hostel for the lady students of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.
42. Regarding Press Note P. 130, dated the 22nd April 1931, issued by Government in connection with the present situation in respect of Hospital facilities in Bombay.
43. Regarding the question of increasing the Corporation's grant to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
44. Regarding sub-division of wards and redistribution of seats and certain other matters in connection with Municipal Elections.
45. Regarding regulations for interpellations at the meetings of the Corporation.
46. Regarding the question of improving the sources of income of the Municipality.
47. Regarding changes in the constitution and rules of procedure of the Special Committees, etc.
48. Regarding the lines on which legislation should be undertaken for the proposed amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality.
49. Regarding a draft reply to Government for the proposed levy of cotton export cess etc. by the Bombay Municipality.
50. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.
51—52. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's (51) Weekly and (52) Monthly Meetings.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th August, 1931.

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1932
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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS

R. T. C. Boycott.

REUTER'S ACCOUNT OF HOW BOMBAY RECEIVED WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(BY AIR MAIL.)

The "Daily Express" of August 14 publishes the following cable dated August 13 from Bombay:—

Gandhi and the other congress leaders are not coming to London, and will take no part in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. That is the vital fact of to-day's events, and the view is widely held here that their decision is a very serious, if not a fatal, blow to the conference.

Moderate Congress opinion, which has all along been favourable to participation in the conference, points out that Congress represents a great part of the people of India, and no permanent settlement can be reached to which it does not assent.

There are prospects, already talked of among the wilder Congress spirits, of a renewal of the old campaign of civil disobedience and boycott with all its attendant troubles.

The decision of the Working Committee not to take part in the conference was the climax of a day of excitement and of wild rumours. From early morning the sole topic of discussion in every quarter was the attitude that Congress would take as a result of the Viceroy's telegram, and their decision was eagerly awaited.

A huge crowd had been steadily gathering all the afternoon around Gandhi's residence in Bombay, where the Working Committee were meeting, and by 7 p.m., when the decision of Congress was announced, there was a vast sea of heads stretching in every direction.

As soon as it was known that, after four hours' discussion, the committee had decided not to participate in the Round Table Conference, loud shouts of "Inquilab zindabad" (Long live revolution) and "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" rent the air in a manner reminiscent of civil disobedience days.

The crowd continued cheering aed pushing forward until at last Gandhi appeared on the balcony and raised popular enthusiasm to a climax. Waving his hand to the crowd he told them to go home, and they dispersed amid scenes of tremendous excitement.

Squatting on the mattress-covered floor, leaning back against a pillow, and surrounded by his colleagues on the Working Committee, Gandhi had his frugal meal of dates and goat's milk in the middle of the four hours' momentous deliberations.

SIGNS OF STRAIN.

When he emerged from the meeting his face bore signs of the incessant strain of the last three days. On the terrace of his home he paced up and down by himself for over an hour deep in thought.

Immediately after the committee had reached their decision, two other delegates to the conference, the Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who are closely in sympathy with the Congress movement, cancelled their passages to England.

Whether a renewal of the boycott will take place or not depends on the decision of Gandhi, who was vague on the point in an interview this afternoon immediately after the fateful decision had been announced.

"As far as I am aware there is no intention of resuming the civil disobedience movement at once," he stated. Replying to a question whether there was any further prospect of a rapprochement between himself and the Viceroy, Gandhi said, "As far as I know, and as far as the Working Committee is concerned, there is no question of reopening the negotiations. That is if you mean the negotiations regarding Congress representation at the Round Table Conference."

"DISAPPOINTMENT."

Asked whether the resolution of the Working Committee meant that the Delhi settlement was off, Gandhi replied that the pact need not necessarily be off.

"I can say this much," he added, "that Congress is in no hurry to take any drastic measure.

"There will be every endeavour made by Congress to work the settlement honourably, but, of course the Government might make the position utterly intolerable, then undoubtedly Congress will have to act in self-defence.

"I need hardly say that it has been a great disappointment to me that I am not to go to London," he continued.

"I had hoped against hope that justice would be done, even at the eleventh hour. My request was, in my opinion, incredibly simple. If there was a contract between the Government and Congress, and if there was a dispute as to the interpretation of the contract, or if there was a breach on either side of the terms, surely the rules governing all contracts must be applicable to this contract?

"The fact that the contract is not legally enforceable imposes a double obligation on the Government to submit to an impartial tribunal the questions which are in dispute between the contracting parties. The Government rejected the very simple and very natural suggestion of Congress that such matters should be referred to an impartial tribunal."

The dispute which has arisen between Gandhi and the Government concerns the collection of land revenue in the Gujarat and alleged breaches of the Delhi pact.

Gandhi raised the matter in the first instance with Sir Ernest Hotson, the acting Governor of Bombay, who replied that only the ordinary law of the land was enforced in the collection of the revenue and that no coercion had been used. He also denied that the Government had committed any breaches of the Delhi pact.

Gandhi appealed yesterday to the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, whose reply was received to-day and was of a nature 'that did not satisfy Congress. It is on these issues that the negotiations have broken down.—Reuter.

"LET HIM SEE OUR IDLE MILLS"

M. P's Suggestion To Gandhiji

India was the subject of the final debate before Parliament rose for the summer holidays, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for India, made his last Parliamentary statement before the re-assembly of the Round Table Conference in the autumn, writes the Parliamentary Correspondent of "Daily Herald."

He followed Captain Hacking Conservative member for Chorley, who had demanded that Mr. Gandhi should visit Lancashire and see the pitiable condition of the devastated cotton towns.

"If," added Captain Hacking, "Mr. Gandhi is the religious man we believe him to be, he must surely feel, in the interests of humanity, that it would be far better for the people of Lancashire to work under decent conditions than that they should starve so that large profits should be made by wealthy Indians under a system of sweated labour."

Mr. Benn described this as a very helpful note to strike.

"It is," said he, "not for me to outline any programme for Mr. Gandhi, or the other Indian delegates.

"But anything that can inform them of the conditions in Lancashire, and can inform us of the conditions in India, must be for the good."

Law-breaking in connection with the boycott, he went on, had stopped; there was no doubt about that. At the same time subtle pressure continued, and how to handle that he did not know, except by fostering goodwill so that the quality of British goods could have its natural effect.

Tempers were certainly sinking, and ill-feeling disappearing. On that we must base our hopes of trade revival.

It was a very risky thing, though inevitable, that there should be an interval of six months between the two meetings of the Conference, but the end of it was near, and everything promised well for the reassembly.

In regard to the safety of British officers, on which he had been pressed by the Opposition, Mr. Benn described those officers he had met as "honest, frank, earnest and fearless fellows," whom the Government was determined to do its utmost to protect against terrorists.

The general policy must be one of "better relations."

Meanwhile, in Bengal, the most rigorous—indeed, formidable and repulsive, though necessary—powers had been taken by the Legislative Council.

The police force had been strengthened and additional troops had been drafted into the province.

Any outbreak was therefore not due to lack of precautions and, personally, he felt that his conscience was absolved.

"India," were the Secretary of State's final words, "is not sliping into a state of inoperation of the law".

NO CHANCE FOR "WHITE SLAVES"

—:o:—

Women To Help Girls

ONE SPEECH STIRS URUGUAY TO ACTION

A definite step towards the wiping out of white slavery and licensed prostitution in South America.

That is how Commandant Mary Allen, head of the Women's Auxiliary Service, describes the introduction of women police in Uruguay.

The action is a direct result of the Commander's visit to South America to attend the Feminist Conference.

She made a speech, and two days later, although it had never previously thought of it, the Government of Uruguay issued a decree for six women police to be appointed.

They are to deal exclusively with offences in which women and children are offenders or victims.

"The trouble with most of the girls who fall," said Commandant Allen, "is that they are out of a job or deserted. They have no money, no one to turn to. Then they are given glowing pictures of life in a licensed house—the ease, the comfort, the pretty clothes, and, above all, the security. Once they are in, there is no more hope in life for them, but they are not told that.

"If there are women police, such girls—and they are the majority of the prostitute class—can be given a fresh start.

"Girls who are sent from other countries by white slavers are met at the ports by clever-tongued men, who tell them what a wonderful job they are going to.

"If they accept, that is the end of them, and they know that if they refuse they are stranded in a foreign country with no money and no friends.

"A policeman may see the white slaver talking to the girls, but if he interfered, the girl would probably take the man's part, and he could do nothing.

They would take far more notice of a woman, speaking their own language, who could tell them of the real horrors behind the "good job" and see that they were looked after.

"The women police appointed in Uruguay are all good linguists and of splendid character."—"Daily Herald."

Pile-Dwellers' Settlement In East Prussia

Konigsberg, August.—Excavations on the bank of the former Guber Lake, now dried out, near the village of Gneist, have brought to light the remains of a pile-dwellers' settlement some 2000 years old. The piles had been driven some ten feet into the bottom of the lake.

Prehistoric Grave In The Rhon.

Marburg, August.—Students of the prehistoric seminary of the University of Marburg have excavated in Hunfeld, in the Rhon, a mass grave dating from the fifth century B.C. It contained the remains of some 225 men women and children.

On one woman's skeleton were found some four dozen amber beads, a ring, bronze ornaments and a bronze bracelet. The grave held also the skeleton of a woman who had been buried some thousand years before the others.

Two ear-rings, a necklace, large bracelets, a broad metal girdle and an anklet were found on it, all excellently preserved. The finds have been placed in the Provincial Museum in Kassel.

Youth Inn With 600 Beds.

Trier, August.—The municipal youth inn here, for the accommodation of young hikers, has been enlarged so that it now contains 600 beds.

Mining Museum In A Real Mine.

Halberstadt, August.—Visitors to St. Andreasberg, in the Harz Mountains, can now visit a mining museum in a real mine. It consists of a worked out level, which has been equipped with everything connected with mining operations both above and below ground.

An Inland Salt Water Bath.

Leopoldshall, August.—Guests and residents of this health resort near Magdeburg do not have to take a trip to the sea in order to bathe in salt water. They find here a swimming pool, with an area of 12,000 square yards, whose water has a higher saline and sulphate content than the water of the North Sea. It is fed by underground springs which flow through rock salt and potash deposits.

Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" Restored.

Dresden, August.—Visitors to the Dresden Picture Gallery will now find Raphael's great masterpiece, the Sistine Madonna, freed from the slight grayish veil cast over it by time, and showing clearer outlines and more brilliant colours than for years. Professor Krause, the Dresden expert, and Professor Kinkelin, of the Munch Pinakothek, were called on to treat the picture, since the paint had in some places become loose from the dried out canvass and threatened to fall off. A layer of canvas which had been added to the back years ago was removed and the original canvas was treated with wax and resin. The blisters on the face were then made to adhere to the canvas, and the picture was cleansed. No colours were used, and the great painting is again to-day as it was when Raphael finished it more than 400 years ago.

An Extra-Ordinary Message.

The Lahore "Daily Herald" writes:—

An extraordinary message was issued by the Associated Press on Wednesday from Simla to their subscribers, stating that "all chances of Mahatma Gandhi going to London are now absolutely remote," and adding that "the unfortunate publication of the charge sheet against the Government" had "closed the door against further negotiations.

We should like to know when the Associated Press definitely changed their role as suppliers of news to that of agents of the Government for the propagation of political stunts of this kind, inspired by anti-Nationalist prejudice and bias.

That the Associated Press obliges the Secretariats by the suppression of news on some occasions and pressenting it in a form agreeable to the Government on others, has long been notorious, but this definite adoption of phraseology, conveying a political standpoint in a matter where the Government is pitted against the Congress, is in the highest degree reprehensible on the part of a news agency which is expected, at least, to preserve an attitude of cold neutrality in such matters.

If the message in question was intended to convey the views expressed to the representative of the Associated Press in official quarters it should have been so clearly stated.

BEAUTY CHEATETH HALF THE WORLD

BUT the other (and the better) half cannot be cheated. Most of them are already aware of what Oatine can do in enabling women to put a good face on things.

Time has no terrors for those who devote five minutes of it regularly to massaging every night with Oatine Cream. This simple but necessary evening routine well repays the time spent. Oatine Cleanses, softens and refreshes the skin and repairs the wear and tear of each day before the next begins. Oatine snow protects the skin by day from the effects of heat and dust and perspiration.

Try them both—Oatine Cream Nightly and Oatine Snow Daily, or if you wish, cut out this coupon.

COUPON—Send me trial samples of Oatine Cream, Oatine Snow, Oatine Soap, Oatine Face Powder, a full size Oatine Shampoo and the Oatine Beauty Book, for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps.

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Trade & Industry.

Decline in Imperial Bank profits—Top-heavy administration—Cry of Retrenchment—Shareholders' proposal for graduated Cut—Seaborne trade of Bombay—Report of director of industries—Record of Swadeshi Leagues' Activities—

The annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of India was held on Monday last, when Mr. E. J. Bunbury, President of the local Board, delivered an interesting speech, dealing with the present position of the Bank and, incidentally, with the general financial conditions in the country. Profits of the Bank fell by Rs. 16 lakhs as compared with the previous year and were the lowest on record since the Bank's inception. This necessitated a reduction in the dividend paid to the shareholders as compared with previous years and led to the agitation amongst shareholders who were present in large numbers and directed a battery of attack against the general management and administration for about 4 hours. The President's explanation for the decline in profits was that it was due to the world-wide economic depression combined with the abnormal accompaniment of a fall in the value of the Bank's large holdings of Government Securities. The heavy item of the charges was due to the Bank's obligation to open 100 new branches in a short period of 5 years. He also added that the policy of Indianisation had necessitated recruitment of a large Indian staff of probationary and second grade assistants, a proportion of whom had had to be held as supernumerary for training purposes. It is forgotten, however, that such a policy of Indianisation, even if it leads temporarily to an increase in the charges will benefit the Bank in the long run as the expenditure will be curtailed, if, of course, the condition precedent to Indianisation is observed, both in letter and in spirit, viz. the reduction in the European staff. The[illegible] it appears from some of the replies given in the meeting, has not been done, at least with that quickness and despatch that the present times and the accepted policy of the Bank demand. The President admitted that practically there was no Indian in the higher staff of the Bank, while with regard to other officers there were still 134 non-Indians as against 47 Indians. It is this top-heavy administration which has proved the bane of several Government departments and semi-Government institutions like the Imperial Bank, and the sooner such a position is changed the better.

RETRENCHMENT.

It is but natural that the cry of retrenchment which is to be heard throughout the land should be taken up by this Bank also. The Central Board recently decided to cut all salaries and allowances and reduced the maxima and minima pay of grades of officers and assistants throughout the Bank by 10 per cent. as from 1st November next. The Board also resolved subject to the consent of the Governor-General to amend the bye-laws so as to effect a cut of 10 per cent. in the fees of Governors and Directors. The anticipated saving in respect of these measures is over Rs. 12½ lakhs per annum. The suggestion of the Shareholders' Association with regard to retrenchment was as follows:—

5 p.c. on all salaries between Rs. 100 and 200
10 p.c. on all salaries between Rs. 200 and 500
15 p.c. on all salaries between Rs. 500 and 1000
20 p.c. on all salaries between Rs. 1000 and 2000
25 p.c. on all salaries exceeding Rs. 2000.

It would have been better if the Association had indicated what was the saving which would be effected through this scale. The growth of establishment charges, as the Association has shown, has been nothing short of alarming:

Year ending 31st December	In Lakhs of Rupees.
1921	67
1922	84
1923	94
1924	106
1925	117
1926	124
1927	123
1928	123
1929	127
1930	130

It is not possible to say what portion of this expenditure is incurred at the Bank's branches, nor is it clear what is the proportion of this expenditure for the European staff and what percentage is for the Indian staff.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Mr. Bunbury's plea for this unsatisfactory result so far as the profits are concerned is that the economic conditions in the world generally and in this country in particular has affected the Bank to no small extent, and that the results are not worse than those seen in the balance sheets even of the 5 leading Banks of London. The above analysis drawn by the President has gone into the details of these economic conditions, and one cannot have much disagreement with it. What the contention of the Bank's critics is that if it had been rigid in its acceptance of the principle of Indianisation and closely critical of its general expenditure, the effects from the economic causes alone would not have led to the adverse results shown in the balance sheet. Mr. Bunbury referred naturally to the decline in the prices of jute, rice, wheat, etc., which form the principal staple crops of India. "The bulk of the cotton crop was being put down at prices which left no profit to the cultivator," is the opinion of Mr. Bunbury, and it is small wonder after this that the agrarian distress and discontent are so very acute in the land. Mr. Bunbury appears to think that the flight from the rupee is due to the constant criticism of the ratio and that this had added to the difficulties of the Currency authorities and increased the pressure where it badly needed easing. It is very easy and comforting to say that it is the criticism of the ratio which has led to all these trouble, whereas as a matter of fact the flight from the rupee was inevitable and has plunged not only the trade and industries of the country but the public finances in a truly Lancashire's 'stew' of Sir Basil Blackett's recipe. The poor critics came in long afterwards and they discharged their duty of criticising though it would appear that the Gobernment financial circles and the British commercial circles would have liked these critics to remain silent and merely to sing 'hallelujahs' to the brilliant genius of Sir Basil Blackett and others and their extreme care and watchfulness for the interests of this country!!

WORLD CONDITIONS.

Mr. Bunbury gave a bird's eye-view of the world factors, as he sees it to-day and it is instructive to see the component parts as were put forward by him:—

1. The Great War.
2. War Debts and Reparations.
3. Catastrophic fall in commodity prices.
4. Tariffs and Socialistic Legislation.
5. The Russian Five-Year Plan.
6. Monetary factors, as for instance in 1929 the Federal Reserve Bank failed to control its member banks with the result that the situation developed into a wild orgy of gambling, as a result whereof 1,300 banks failed in America in 1930.
7. The mal distribution of gold.

TRADE OF BOMBAY.

The report of the Sea-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for the official year ending 31st March 1931, is published, and it gives facts and figures which are very interesting in view of all that took place during the last year and is going on, to more or less extent, even this year. The Civil Disobedience campaign was in full swing during the year of the report, and in the early months of the year the weapon of economic boycott was brought into use. The report observes that though ostensibly the boycott was in respect of all foreign goods it was concentrated with particular force on British goods. It goes on to add that the boycott of itself could not have produced the disastrous result on India's trade had it not coincided with a period of intense and widespread economic depression. This is quite correct of course. The economic weapon was used with a great directness and great force, and yet it must be said that it would not have succeeded so well as it did had it not been for the world factors which provided a good 'milieu' in which the boycott flourished. Bombay's total trade fell by Rs. 54 crores or 22 per cent., as compared with the previous year. Imports of private merchandise recorded a substantial fall of Rs. 25.71 crores or 31 per cent. which was to a combination of political and economic causes and which reduced the effective purchasing power of the people. Imports of treasure also declined by Rs. 71 lakhs. Exports of Indian produce fell by Rs. 17 crores or 24 per cent. Trade with the United Kingdom fell by nearly 4½ per cent., while that with Japan increased by nearly ½ per cent. A characteristic of the trade in the precious metals was the export of gold buillion worth Rs. 49 lakhs to the United Kingdom to which the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber recently drew attention. It is interesting to see that the foreign trade of Calcutta during the same period fell by 37 per cent. and that of Karachi by 28 per cent. Imports into Calcutta and Karachi by 39 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively. Exports fell at Calcutta and Karachi by 36 per cent. and 29 per cent. respectively. All this shows that it was not only Bombay but all the principal ports which were affected and that Bombay alone need not be referred to as the principal storm centre as she has been referred to by several people. It was round cotton manufactures that the battle raged last year and the imports of these which were valued on an average in the preceding years at Rs. 15 crores, fell down to Rs. 5 crores inthe last year. There have been large falls in other articles of imports also.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The report of the Director of Industries for the Presidency of Bombay never proved an exciting document, both because the Director generally happened to be an English Civilian and because the funds alloted to the Department were never on a generous scale. An English Civilian occupying the post of the Director of Industries is generally a square man in a round hole, for the Director of Industries to be successful it requires not only efficiency in red-tape methods and art of writing, stunning and snubbing letters, but it requires some vision and honest and genuine enthusiasm for the cause and a little of that much-abused-thing, patriotism. The generation of Civilian Directors appears to have gone and perhaps for ever. We have now got a man with technical qualifications and, what is even much more to be appreciated, an Indian. He is handicapped by the fetters of scanty funds provided by an Administration verging on bankruptcy. He has, however, taken up the threads well and is trying to be useful to such limits as the Secretariat officials will allow him to do so. His opening paragraph refers to the widespread propaganda for the use of Swadeshi articles. He mentions the activities in this direction of political bodies like the Congress and a number of Swadeshi Associations such as the Bombay Swadeshi League, Chambers of Commerce, etc. He analyses the working of some of the more important existing industries. The cotton industry did well in Ahmedabad but not in Bombay, where no less than 27 mills showed a loss in working, the total loss being Rs. 98 lakhs. Woollen mills have fared badly in recent years due to the very keen foreign competition. As far as my information goes the Woollen Mills had thought of combining together for preparing a case for referring the question of protection to the Woollen Industry to the Tariff Board. I do not know if a representation was ultimately sent to Government or whether the matter is allowed to rest where it was. The hoisery industry is supposed to be doing well in 1929-30 (one cannot understand why the figures for 1930-31 have not been given). Omission of the year 1930-31 from any official reports tends to make it antediluvian. The Chemical Industry, except the heavy chemical industry, soap factories, pharmaceutical manufacture, and makers of toilet goods all did well as a result of the political and economic campaign which was going on last year. Unfortunately, the state of the heavy chemical industry did not improve, and the Tariff Board Report of this industry has yet been kept back for well nigh two years, though repeated promises have been made to publish it "as soon as possible." There is only one sugar factory in the Presidency which made a profit of about Rs. 3 lakhs, but was not able to declared a dividend. Regarding the match industry, the report states that most of the factories, excepting the Western India Match Factory (of the Swedish Syndicate) were not able to work at full capacity. According to the Indian Match Manufacturerss Association, the match industry was hard hit by the price cutting war between the Indian match manufacturers and the WIMCO. Representatives of both the interests were called to the Government of India headquarters for explaining their respective points of view. The Government of India gave it clearly to be understood that their decision would be given soon after these interviews, and yet no such decision is coming forward with the result that Indian match manufacturers do not know where they are at present. Some factories are, the report goes, sold to the WIMCO, whilst some are closed. Unless the Government of India steps forward quickly to help the Indian match manufacturers, it is more than likely that the match factories which are located in the Bombay Suburbs will all disappear. The Director points out that there is a very good field for the soap industry, the glass industry, the gold and silver thread industry, cigarette industry, etc. in the Presidency. There is also a new industry started for manufacturing canvas shoes with rubber soles. The factory is at present producing about 3 to 4 hundred pairs of canvas shoes per day. It is interesting to note the following figures for imports of such shoes for the whole of India:—

Year	Total India. (in lakhs). pairs.	Value. Rs.
1928-29	19.01	31.86
1929-30	27.81	41.18
1930-31	50.39	41.15
	Share of Bombay. (in lakhs). pairs.	Vale. Rs.
1928-29	8.61	13.37
1929-30	11.18	13.43
1930-31	19.10	15.75

Here is an industry which, though it may appear small, takes away from the country about half a crore of rupees. A pair of shoe was selling formerly at about Rs. 1/8, but now after this local competition the foreign price is brought down to about 12 annas per pair! The imports of glass bangles are being gradually reduced from Rs. 76.76 lakhs for 1928-29 and Rs. 85.23 for 1929-30 to Rs. 49.90 for 1930-31. The Director reports that a factory for the manufacture of glass bangles has been started in one of the Suburbs of Bombay producing about 1¼ lakhs of pairs of bangles valued at about Rs. 650 per day.

(Continued from Col. 7).

buy in the open market to cover.

The rise in sterling to-day boosted the price from 123.87 francs to the pound to 123.95. It came partly as a surprise, but those in close touch with the situation had a number of reasons to advance, aside from the explanation of an overextended short position on the part of French banks.

For three days, they assert, the Bank of England has been busy with its counter-offensive. Its agents have been busy in Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland, buying up French credits. Moreover the Bank has started to take over all the French credits of private companies upon which it can lay its hands. In this way, it is said, the Bank already has absorbed about doll. 30,000,000 of French credits.

INDIAN PRINCES TO RESCUE.

Another move to which vast importance is attached here is that to enlist the aid of the Princes of India, many of whom own estates in France and have large investments in the country, which have been placed at the disposal of the Bank of England. Those already coming forward to offer aid are understood to be the Maharajahs of Indore, Kapurthala, Coochbehar and Baroda, who jointly have thrown about another doll 30,000,000 into the balance.

It is also stated on good authority that other Princes, among whom is suggested Nizam Hyderabad, will be asked to extend aid. Nizam Hyderab, regarded as one of the richest men in the world, with a reputation of having an actual store of doll. 500,000,000 in gold bullion, is considered an ally of immense strength if the battle is to be prolonged—although it is admitted that his wealth is probably greatly overestimated. — "Chicago Sunday Tribune."

SOVIET—ITALIAN TRADE

Success Of Five-Year Plan.

The Trade Representative of the USSR in Italy Mr. Levinson, in an interview given to the press stated that the economic relations between Italy and the Soviet Union are developing very favourably.

A fundamentally different structure of internal economic system does not retard the development of economic relations founded on an ever increasing trade turnover and mutual utilization of technical and industrial achievements. This can be illustrated by the growth of trade between the two countries as follows:

Year	Roubles	Percentage of growth
1927-28	34,000,000	100
1928-29	42,000,000	123
1929-30	74,000,000	224

Such a great increase in the development of our trade was made possible through the successful working of the 5-year plan.

As a result of the industrialisation of our country, the construction of new factories and plants and the collectivisation of our rural economy, our demand for Italian industrial output has considerably grown and at the same time allows us the possibility to supply Italy in trun with such agricultural products (turn raw

(Continued on page 10-.

"India Does Not Export Tables To Import Chairs"

—MACDONALD

—:o:—

A STUDY IN INDO-BRITISH FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS.

(BY J. C. KUMARAPPA).

In private finance a person borrows to make both ends meet if he has not the chance of increasing his income according to his needs; whereas the state has taxing power in order to raise revenues to meet its requirements. But in the course of a fiscal year an unforseen contingency may arise, as in the case of a call to defend the country against foreign invasion. In such a predicament, the state borrows what amount it requires. Excepting where the credit of a country is very bad indeed, it is hardly ever necessary to definitely mortgage any particular asset. In some countries revenues from particular sources have had to be mortgaged as security. Again in the case of capital expenditures, it may be deemed wise to spread the cost of the asset over a period during which the benefit from such asset accuses or it may be desired to tap idle capital at a low rate from persons who can well spare it, in such cases also the amount needed may be raised by a public loan and the loan may be redeemed during the life of the asset. In both instances an emergency or a capital requirement—where borrowing is resorted to that the purpose should always be in the interests of the country which will pay the charges, it hardly needs to be mentioned. When the representatives of the people incur such debts they are termed "National Debts" and when the government is not a representative government such debts are called "Public Debts."

PUBLIC DEBT NOT KNOWN IN INDIA.

In most countries until a century or two ago public credit as we know it to-day was not in existence. At that time the government or states depended on accumulated hoards to tide over emergencies. The development of modern methods of finance in the commercial as well as in public matters has led to increase in debts.

In India public debt was an unknown factor until the advent of the British rule, prior to that, if the rulers of the state incurred any debts it was their own personal affairs and they had nothing to do with the people over whom they ruled. In the days of Clive, India was under the East India Company, which was only a commercial body with certain territorial privileges. The administration of the country was a run on a profit making basis and there was a steady transfer of capital from India to England. There was no need for an Indian Debt as the necessary funds were procurable under feudal conditions of pillgae and plunder.

INDIAN HOARDS TO BRITISH BANKS.

"Possibly since the world began no investment has ever yielded the profit reaped from the Indian Plunder, because for nearly 50 years Great Britain stood without a competitor" (Law of Civilization and Decay, page 263). Birke says that in 1750 there were not even 12 'Banker shops' while in 1790 they were to be found in every market town. "Thus the arrival of Bengal silver not only increased the mass of money, but stimulated its movement for at once in 1759 the bank issued 10-15 pound notes and in the country private firms poured forth a flood of paper." (Law of Civilization and Decay, page 264). Probably between Plassy and Waterloo about 1000 millions pounds were transferred from Indian hoards to English banks. (William Dighy "Prosperous" British India, page 33). We can hardly realize the enormity of the sum when we allow for the purchasing power of money in those days It is interesting to remember in 1815 the whole national debt of England was only 861 million pounds which was considerably below the estimated loot from India in the previous 50 years

REVENUE AS CAPITAL.

Naturally under these conditions when the representatives of the British Crown namely the East India Company were able to send such enormous amount to England. There was no question of any public debt in India. Other indirect methods were resorted to transfer Indian funds to England under cloak of decency. The revenue of the East India Company were not all spent on the tax-payers. Indian goods were bought out of the revenues and exported to Europe for sale, the tax-payer getting no return whatsoever on this transaction. (Minutes of evidence on Affairs of East India Company 1813). The average revenue so used between 1793 and 1812 was over 13 million pounds per year.

FALSE DEBITS.

Having found transference of goods inconvenient, the British Financial Genius soon found way of holding a tribute on the Indian tax-payer by a more effective way. This way was not to take the money or goods from India but to debit India with Britain's charges. The result is absolutely the same as the former two methods that is, the wealth production in India is diverted to England without the producer in India getting any benefit in return, thus impoverishing our country and relieving the burden of the Exchequer of Great Britain. Bulk of what is known today as the public debt of India is built up by such false debits.

The Indian tax-payer is charged Rs. 1805½ crores which ought to fall on the British Exchequer. Bulk of these expenditures are due to British Imperialistic Policies and consequential wars. Annually we are paying in interest alone about Rs. 50 crores on these wrong debits to us. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald says, "India does not export tables in order to satisfy its needs by an equivalent import of chairs; India exports tables in order to pay debts." ("The Government of India," page 149).

John Stuart Mill says: "A country which makes regular payments to foreign countries, besides losing what it pays, loses also something more by the less advantageous terms on which it is forced to exchange its production for foreign commodities." This becomes worse still when the creditor country controls the finances of the debtor country and has the placing of orders of materials, etc. This has been the lot of India. She has not been able to demand adequate return for her money; and by hanging those false chains round her neck Britain hopes to retain this strangle hold on her for years to come. If India is to recover her bargaining power in international markets she has to shake off these stupifying chains and claim what is her due.

DEAD HAND

In regard to Military expenditures which have been charged to India. Mr. MacDonald writes: "Undoubtedly, India has not been dealt with fairly in this respect. It has had to bear the expense of operations that have been mainly Imperial." (J. R. Macdonald's Government of India, page 154). "When we stationed troops in other parts of the empire we did not charge them upon the colonies, but in India we have the influence of the dead hand. When the Company ruled, it hired troops from Great Britain, and not only maintained them when in India, but paid the cost of their transport. When the company surrendered to the Crown, the habit of 'lending' troops was kept up, as a fiction convenient to the treasury of Great Britain. Owing to the report of the Financial Commission in 1900 the Home Government now pays £130,000 per annum, which is supposed to be about one half of the cost of transport, and £100,000 is charged to the home treasury for half the Military costs of Aden. That is all. India pays the rest. Thus India is treated as an Independent State, which, however, we rule and whose Military policy we control, while it "borrows" from us a certain number of troops for which it pays the arrangement is most unsatisfactory." Then he goes on to add about the external wars. (J. R. Macdonald's Government of India, page 155). Mr. Gokhale once described the position thus: "England has in the past borrowed troops from India for expeditions undertaken from considerations of Imperial Policy, such as the expedition to China and Persia, the Abyssianian expedition, and others, and all these occasions all the ordinary expenses of these troops have been taken from India, England defraying their extraordinary expenses alone. On the other hand, when India had to borrow troops from England as on the occasion of the Sind Campaign of 1846, the Punjab Campaign of 1849, and the Mutiny of 1857, every farthing of the expenses of these men, ordinary and extraordinary, including even the expenditure of their recruitment, was extorted from India." The Commission's Report made this particular grievance, but self-government would completely end unjust dealing and charge the Imperial Exchequer with expeditions that are Imperial.

OBJECTIONABLE PAYMENTS.

"On the civil side, there are several payments objectionable to a degree which cannot be measured merely by the amount of the charges. The cost of the Secretary of State's establishment in London is charged to the Indian revenues. The colonial office is not so charged to the colonies. Royal visits to India and the visits of the Secretary of States are also paid for by the Indian tax-payer. These items, which now amount to about four hundred thousand pounds, are steadily growing. They are all Imperial costs and, in the main, are fixed apart from the Indian Government. Their appearance in the Indian budget is mean and is all together unworthy of us.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

"One other item in Indian expenditure calls for notice on account of its unfairness to India, for a long time the value of a rupee was in relation to gold as one to ten, e.g., the rupee in Great Britain exchange for 2s. in 1873-4 it began to fall and lost 2½d.; it went down slowly but steadily, every drop of a penny meaning the addition of a crore of rupees to Indian indebtedness which had to be met on a gold basis. In 1895 it had fallen to 1s. 1d.; the mints were closed and the policy begun which created a token rupee, bearing the conventional value of 1s. 4d. Officers who had to send home money were badly hit; from 1893 additions were made to salaries of most Europeans, called "exchange compensations allowances," and in 1912, owing to the settlement of the value of the rupee, the government issued a decision to add to European salaries amounts equal to these exchange allowances. This again is unfair to the Indian tax-payer. Certainly the officer ought not to suffer, but the fact that exchange considerations affects his real salaries is not an Indian affair at all, but an Imperial one, and these extra emoluments should be found by the British Treasury.

"Indeed, the question is wider than this. When the Indian exchanges were being so grievously disturbed, the disturbance was common to all "silver" countries. But British policy in India was responsible for good deal of the Indian unsettlement, and India's obligations to Great Britain seriously increased the difficulty. The controversy on the exchange is voluminous, complicated and obscure in some of its points, but since this country was responsible for the policy which brought the rupee problem to a critical head, it ought not to have left India to pay the whole expense of the depreciation, least of all that part involved in the payments made to the Government in London and its own servants in India."

It is suggested that as part of that 1800 crores has been paid off, we should not raise any questions regarding that amount. This is a queer argument put forward by want of clear thinking. If a merchant debits a customer with Rs. 1,800 and he has been taking interest on it and has also taken Rs. 800 towards the principal before the customer enquired into the occasion for the debit has the merchant any right to say to the customer when he demands an account. "As I have taken Rs. 800 towards the principal we shall only have particulars for the balance and you have to forget all about the 800 rupees which has already been paid off." If there is any part of the Indian Debt that has been paid off who paid it off? It is the Indian tax-payer, and if it is wrongly taken from him he has to be compensated for.

WILL BRITAIN FOLLOW RUSSIA.

According to the above account over Rs. 800 crores is due to India from Great Britain, even if Great Britain takes over the whole of the 'Public Debt.' The present bond holders need not lose a penny if Great Britain possesses any sense of commercial morality. If they lose, they lose because of Great Britain repudiating her just debts. Can the country which laughed to scorn the Russians follow in their foot steps and hold its head up amongst honourable nations of the world?

INDIAN PRINCES TO RESCUE

How Britain Mobilises Gold Reserves.

(By Mail.)

London,—July 25.—If it is to be a war on gold reserves between France and England, this country is ready for it.

Such was the expression to-day in banking circles, where it was learned that Great Britain has been mobilizing its gold supply, buying up French credits and lying in wait for the short sellers who have been hammering the sterling rate in the foreign-exchange markets.

Such opinions derived considerable weight of substantiation from a spirited rise in the pound against the franc to-day—a rise which, it is calculated if continued—will very shortly make the buying of English gold unprofitable for France.

There were those who, in view of to-day's gain in the sterling rate, predicted that the alarming flow of gold from Britain during the past fortnight may change to a mere gentle trickle in the next few days. They pointed out that, while an additional doll. 17,000,000 in bullion left the country to-day and further shipments are scheduled for Monday, gold purchases which had been due for withdrawal Tuesday were suddenly cancelled.

MUST BUY TO COVER.

The recent weakness of the pound, contrasted with the firmness of the franc, had made gold purchases profitable, and it is charged here that French banks, said to include one of the largest institutions in the country, had been selling short. English bankers stated to-day that these banks now found themselves with insufficient sterling to meet commitments and will be forced to

(Continued in column 2

No Differential Treatment In State

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KASHMIR MAHARAJA'S ASSURANCE TO MUSLIM DEPUTATION.

Reply To Allegations.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION AND GOODWILL.

SRINAGAR, Aug. 24.

The Publicity Officer, Srinagar, Kashmir sends the following communique to the press under date August 24. The Prime Minister handed over to-day to the Muslim Deputation the reply of His Highness the Maharaja to the representation which was submitted by them on Saturday the 15th instant. The Deputation consisted of ten persons representing the Muslims of the cities of Jammu and Kashmir.

In the course of his reply, His Highness says that he is aware that his Muslim subjects are loyal and devoted to his person and Throne and needs no assurance on this subject. All the same, he much appreciates the expression of loyalty which is so emphatically made. His Highness feels deeply grieved at the unfortunate and sad incidents of the July 18, and for the loss of life and property which resulted therefrom, and greatly sympathises with the families of those who have lost their lives and with those who have suffered from hurts, wanton pillage and other causes. References have been made to several events connected with the occurence of July 13 and subsequent days. In view of the fact that these events form the subject of an enquiry by the Riots Enquiry Committee and by courts of Law, His Highness does not desire at this stage to express any opinion as to them. His Highness' sole aim in relation to these matters is the ascertainment of truth and this solemn duty has been entrusted by him to able and impartial judges of His Highness' Court headed by a Chief Justice of Sir Barjor Dalal's standing and reputation, which constitutes the Committee of Enquiry.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM SUBJECTS.

His Highness cannot help feeling that a mistake was made when two official Mohammadan members were prevented by certain misguided persons from serving on the Commission, which on account of their withdrawal, had to be converted into an unofficial Committee of Enquiry. He trusts that the Muslim Community will not now commit another mistake, but will put forward before the Committee of Enquiry all the evidence which they may have in support of the allegations made in the Representation, which His Highness has no doubt will be duly weighed and considered by that body. His Highness wishes to point out that besides promptly appointing a Commission of Enquiry as aforesaid, he did all could to anticipate the wishes of his Muslim subjects by, firstly, constituting Sessions Courts, each presided over by two Sessions Judges, one Mahomedan and one Hindu, to try persons accused of rioting etc., and, secondly, by the nomination of Mahomedan and Hindu Police Officers and Magistrates to make joint investigations. Police investigation relating to jail rioting, though conducted by a Hindu police officer has been under the direct supervision of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sheikh Aziz Din. The Deputy Inspector General of Police has also been supervising all enquiries which were made jointly by officers primarily deputed for the purpose. "AILAN" to which reference has been made in the Representation is evidently the Communique of July 28 1931, which was issued on the basis of facts reported by the Executive officers and police. Petitioners fear that the Communique is calculated to influence the opinion of the Commission or decision of the Courts, is unfounded. It cannot affect the Courts of Law or the Committee of Enquiry any more than a similar statement issued by a resident in Kashmir a week earlier.

OPEN INDIA.

His Highness and His Government have an entirely open mind as regards the true facts that may be ascertained by the Committee of Enquiry or by Law Courts. His Highness views all his subjects alike and expects his Courts and officers to deal with cases irrespective of caste or creed or parties. It is obvious after a riot or disturbance arrests have to be made from amongst those who are found in the crowd or against whom prima facie evidence becomes available. In this manner out of many thousands of persons forming crowds, only 336 were arrested. Two Officers, one Mahomedan and one Hindu, were ordered by His Highness to scrutinise the evidence against the prisoners and those against whom there was no substantial evidence were discharged. Others were released on bail and recently some more men have been similarly released under the instructions of the Prime Minister. Only 239 persons were put in jail but at present there are only 69 persons in custody, of whom 57 have been committed to the courts and twelve have been ordered to be released on bail which they have not been able to furnish so far. No children of tender age are reported to be in jail. Three boys were arrested. They have all been released on bail. Relatives of prisoners could have ascertained at any time from Srinagar Jail whether persons whose whereabouts they wanted to find out were there or not. The Superintendent of Jail is, however being directed to issue a complete list of persons who are in jail in connection with the incidents of July 13.

NO DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

Petitioners complain of differential treatment of vernacular newspapers. It is stated that while Muslim newspapers are severely dealt with, Hindu newspapers which are alleged to contain equally objectionable matter remain unnoticed. This allegation is not based on facts. In proscribing a newspaper, the consideration is, as is the case in other Indian States, whether mischievous propaganda is being carried on against the Ruler or his Government or against the maintenance of Law and Order. Action has been taken on this principle in the past also against Hindu papers such as "Ranbir" of Jammu and "Riyasat" of Delhi.

SOLICITUDE FOR MUSLIMS.

The solicitude of His Highness for the general uplift and advances of his Muslim subjects is evidenced by what he has already done during the short period of five to six years since the commencement of his reign. For instance the enactment of agriculturists relief Regulation, extension of land alienation Regulation to the whole of Jammu Province as a permanent measure, extension in term of land settlement from twenty to forty years, writing off of Tasfiya Bayya and revenue arrears, expansion and development of co-operative movement including co-operative banks, introduction of compulsory primary education and expansion of education in all branches, increase in amount of special scholarships for Muslims, holding of industrial exhibitions, increase paid to Zamindars for silk cocoons, extension of medical relief to outlying places and probation of bagar. All these measures were introduced wholly or mostly for the benefit of His Highness' Muslim subjects.

The account of the incident of the funeral procession of Kashmiri Pandit girl appears to be a distorted one. According to official reports received, no cursing of Muslims appears to have been indulged in. It should be noted that this was the first procession which was forcibly dispersed by a lathi charge, because the processionists persisted on taking a route other than the one which they had been ordered to follow. The representation contains several misstatements which it is unnecessary to deal with in detail, but a few of them deserve notice. It is not in accordance with the report made by Mr. Wakefield, Political Minister that representatives of Jammu were asked to put in a Joint representation with representation of Muslims of Islamic Representatives of Jammu who were asked to make their representation last time trying to associate with them the Muslims of Srinagar and it was again on the strong advice of Mr. Wakefield, in view of the situation caused by the communal tension which had arisen that His Highness, after full discussion in council arrived at a decision to postpone the presentation of the deputation.

The decision arrived at in Tauhin-i-quaran case was based on Mr. Wakefield, Political Minister's enquiry in association with two Mahommedan representatives and the facts are clearly detailed in communiques in that connection. In Kutba case, agitators would not allow Executive to deal with matters, but took it to a Court. In case of dissatisfaction with the judgment it was open to them to appeal to get the decision set aside, which they have not done. Any attempts at desecration of sacred places, or places of worship of any creed which His Highness considers severely reprehensible are matters to be dealt with by Courts of Law.

SUSPICION BEGETS SUSPICION.

It is not a fact that any order was issued by the Prime Minister to stop any searches. The allegation is therefore clearly based on some misunderstanding. The Representation is full of expression of communal tension. In this connection His Highness wishes to emphasise that suspicion begets suspicion and that the wisest course for people to adopt is to shake off the outside evil of communal influence and re-establish amicable relations, so that all communities may live peacefully together as common and loyal subjects of His Highness who considers it his duty to hold the balance even between them. Out of the said indulgence in suspicions His Highness considers arise baseless charges levelled against the Prime Minister." Heartrending "information" which is alleged to have been imparted by him is not specified but in view of vile slogans in women's and chillren's processions and reports of certain mischievous speeches before him he asked them if they came as loyal subjects or agitators. The Prime Minister only discharged his duty to His Highness and to the State.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

The allegation that he had been nominated by some Hindu Organisation of the Punjab to assist the Hindus is utterly false and His Highness wishes to make it known that he has the fullest confidence in the impartiality and uprightness of His Prime Minister Raja Hari Kishen Koul. His Highness cannot too strongly deprecate the tendency of some misguided and irresponsible persons to create an agitation amongst his Muslim subjects which is calculated to tamper with their loyalty and wishes to emphasise the necessity of his Government maintaining Law and Order and dealing properly with persons who transgress the Law. His Highness' Government are doing all in their power to create a calm and peaceful atmosphere but it seems necessary to point out that in order to achieve this object the co-operation of true leaders of His Highness' Muslim subjects is no less necessary and His Highness trusts that they will realise their responsibility to come forward and assist in this matter. His Highness is ever ready to receive legitimate requests and representations from all classes and communities of his people in a constitutional manner and should his Muslim subjects wish to submit such a request or representation, it is hardly necessary to say that His Highness will receive and give it due consideration.—A.P.

THE MODERN SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Tangail Congress Secretary Under Arrest.

A NUMBER OF HOUSE SEARCHES

TANGAIL, Aug. 24.

The local Medical School and about a dozen other houses in the town have been searched in connection with the attempt on the life of Mr. Cassels and seven men including Faresh Nath Sanyal, Secretary of the Tangail Congress Committee, have been taken under arrest.—A. P.

IN AID OF SUFFERING BENGAL.

Bombay Bengalees' Collections For Relief Fund

A procession of the Bengalee residents of Bombay, organised by the Bengalee Union, Pydhonie, again went out on Saturday the 22nd instant to collect funds for the flood-stricken people of North and East Bengal, through Warden Road, Napean Sea Road, Walkeswar Road, upto Sandhurst Bridge, and was able to collect Rs. 434-4-0 and about a cart load of clothes.

The total collections so far made amount to Rs. 1492-8-0 and about 4 cart loads of clothings.

Dhoraji Muslim Leader Dead

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHORAJI, Aug. 25.

Seth Haji Jamal Haji Habib Naviwala, the prominent figure of Dhoraji expired on Sunday last the whole town was sad at the news.

A number of Dhorajians took part in the Janaja ceremony.

A meeting was held on Monday when resolutions showing sympathy towards the deceased's family will passed.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

The Governor will address the Burma Legislative Council on August 31 when it commences a short session lasting five days.—A. P.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE AND YOUTH LEAGUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The high-handed action of the Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona in victimising three brave and patriotic students on account of their association with the Poona Youth League is most deplorable. It is not only a clear and open breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement but it also constitutes a challenge to the Youth leaguers all over the country. If the Principal is labouring under a false delusion that by his autocratic, and foolish act he has increased the reputation and the prestige of his college, well, he will soon find himself disillusioned as we are quite sure that the students of the Fergusson College and the youths of Maharashtra will not take the insult lying down but will give a fititng reply to the college authorities by taking up the challenge and vindicating the honour of the Poona Youth League by all possible and peaceful means.

We congratulate the three victimised students for the courageous stand and patriotic spirit displayed by them and hope that the students of the Fergusson College will heartily respond to the call of Mr. Nariman.—Yours, etc.

V. P. JANI,
Ex-President Navjavan Bharat Sabha.
R. D. BALIWALA,
Vice-President, Young Patriots League,
D. N. DASTUR, and
N. J. DASTUR.
(Hon. Secs. Bombay Youth League).

PARADE OF ARMS IN CAWNPORE CITY

CAWNPORE, Aug. 25.

The extraordinary alertness of the authorities at present in Cawnpore was illustrated this morning when rumours were somehow set afloat in the city that a hartal was going to be observed owing, according to some, to the execution of a certain political offender, and, according to others, to the arrests made the other day on the Parade in connection with a Hindu-Muslim scuffle. Mr. Ibbotson, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were immediately in the city and Artillery, Mounted Police and machine guns were noticed patrolling the streets. All the rumours, however, turned out to be false.—A. P.

TROOPS PATROL CAWNPORE

"Merely For Exercise"

CAWNPORE, Aug. 25.

In regard to troops that patrolled this morning Mr. Ibbotson, the District Magistrate, told the Associated Press that they were merely exercising and were not called in aid of the civil power.

Some mischief-mongers were responsible for the spread of wild rumours causing sensation in an already much troubled town.

There was no hartal and business was carried on as usual.—A. P.

Mahatma To Be Packed To London

(Continued from page 1)

garding alleged breaches of the Delhi Pact, particularly in Gujerat, United Provinces and the North West Frontier, but finally centred round Gujerat.

The Viceroy who is very much better to-day held a meeting of the Executive Council when Mr. Emerson explained the purport of his conversations with Mahatma Gandhi. The Executive Council meeting lasted two hours.

Discussion in Congress circles later in the evening indicated that an enquiry into Gujerat breaches of the Pact might be conceded and further that Mahatma Gandhi might be enabled to sail for England on 29th August. A decisive stage in the pesent negotiations will be reached to-morrow when Mahatma Gandhi meets the Viceroy.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AT SIMLA

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Mr. Gandhi will be seeing H. E. the Viceroy at 11 to-morrow morning.

His conversations with Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, this afternoon lasted over two hours.

The Viceroy's Executive Council met this evening.

Mr. Gandhi informed a press representative that he had only read a press summary of the Government replies to the Congress charge-sheet. While reserving a detailed reply. Mahatma Gandhi remarked that the replies of the local Governments were misleading and appeared to be weak defence.—A.P.

NEW CABINET MEMBERS

(Continued from page 1).

ter met his Cabinet colleagues of the outgoing administration who se members placed their resignation in his hands. Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and holders of other minor posts in the late Government tendered their resignation later, and after further Conference with Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel, the Prime Minister again went to see His Majesty. The following statement was then issued from 10, Downing Street.

The Prime Minister this afternoon tendered to His Majesty the resignation of Ministry which was accepted by His Majesty, who entrusted Mr. Ramsay MacDonald with the task of forming a national Government of a comprehensive basis for the purpose of meeting the present financial emergency. Mr. MacDonald has accepted the commission and is now in conference with Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel, who are co-operating with him in the constitution of such an administration.

FIRST TASK OF NEW GOVT.

The first task of the new Government will be to devise measures for balancing the budget to be presented to a special meeting of Parliament to be summoned next month. The necessity of balancing the budget was fully recognised by the late Government, and the considerable measure of agreement on economies in State expenditure required was, it is understood, secured. The plan produced by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of Exchequer, however, is believed to have included among other economies, reduction in the rates of unemployment insurance benefit; and newspapers state that the deadlock which precipitated the fall of Government arose on this proposal. It is stated that Mr. MacDonald at last night's meeting failed to secure sufficient Cabinet support to justify him in asking other political parties to support Government. It was in these circumstances that proposal arose for meeting the emergency by some form of National Government with the full support of Conservatives and Liberals Parties and of that section of the Labour Party that would be prepared to follow Mr. MacDonald. The new Government's proposals to meet the financial situation will be published with as little delay as possible.

LORD PASSEFIELD TO RETIRE.

It is understood that Lord Passfield, Minister for Colonies in the late Labour Administration, will take advantage of the Ministros' resignation to retire from active participation in politics. He stated to-night that he would not be in the New Government. He was to retire in 1929, but on the formation of a Labour Government was prevailed upon to accept office and join ranks of Labour Peers.—B.O.W.

College Girl Student Searched.

BOOKS AND PAPERS SEIZED

DACCA, Aug. 25.

The belongings of Miss Renaka Sen, who graduated from the Bethune College last year, were searched on her arrival at Narayanganj Railway Station, and certain letters and books were taken possession of. She was proceeding to Dacca with the object of securing admission into the M. A. class there.—A. P.

REFRESTING POLICEMAN'S MEMORY

PROSECUTION'S OBJECTION

Appeal To High Court

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

For the first time since the commencement of the Lahore Conspiracy case, Crown Counsel did not accept the decision of the Special Tribunal and wanted to move the High Court to set aside the decision.

This arose during the cross-examination of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Sub-Inspector of Lyallpur, by the Defence Counsel, who asked Mr. Ghulam Mohammed the names of the witnesses whom he had examined in connection with this case during the investigation.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed pleaded his inability to name those witnesses, without refreshing his memory by glancing through the police diary. Defence Counsel asked Mr. Ghulam Mohammed to refresh his memory in the way witness had suggested.

REFRESHING POLICE MEMORY.

Defence Counsel thereupon asked the Tribunal to direct the witness to refresh his memory from the police diary. Crown Counsel objected to the witness being compelled to refresh his memory. Defence Counsel quoted certain authorities in support of his contention.

The Court held that in the interests of justice, witness should be directed to refresh his memory.

PROSECUTION DISSATISFIED.

At this stage the Crown counsel informed the Court that the Prosecution did not accept the decision and wanted to move the High Court for setting aside the order and in the meantime further examination of the witness should be stayed.

The Court stopped the examination of the witness, thus allowing an opportunity to the Prosecution to move the High Court. Until the High Court decides this point, no investigation officer will be produced as witness.—A. P.

MR. SAYA SAN'S TRIAL AT THARRAWADY

—:o:—

Consents To Take Part In Proceedings.

RANGOON HIGH COURT REJECTS APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

When the special tribunal resumed the trial yesterday at Tharrawaddy of Mr. Saya San, the alleged rebel leader, Mr. San took part in the proceedings and furnished his local counsel with the names of defence witnesses.

The prosecution witnesses examined yesterday included a young Purman who deposed that his master the late Mr. Fields Clarke, forest Engineer, was bathing at his bungalow when rebels attacked him. Witness was taken away as a prisoner to Allantaung.

The High Court having dismissed the application for transfer of the case yesterday, Rangoon lawyers who formerly agreed to defend accused Mr. Sayan San, are, it is understood, proceeding to Tharawaddy for the purpose of carrying on the defence of the accused.—A. P.

Death Sentences Commuted

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

Of the prisoners sentenced to death for complicity in the Tharrawaddy rebellion, Government has passed orders commuting death sentences in nine cases to transportation for life.—A.P.

DACOITIES IN BURMA

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

So far 100 rebels have surrendered in Thayetmyo from where four dacoities are reported. Rebels were responsible for three of these. Henzada reports four dacoities and a case of robbery. One of the gangs was encountered by the District Superintendent who led the police party with the result that one of the dacoits was shot dead and a locally made gun and several cartridges were captured.—A. P.

BURMA GOVERNOR'S MERCY.

Sentences To Be Reviewed After 10 Years.

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

Of the sentences of prisoners convicted in the Tharrawaddy Rebellion case, the Governor in Council has commuteed the death sentences of nine to transporation for life and rejected the petition of two others and decided to review the cases of ten prisoners after ten years.

MURDERS IN LEPTADAN AREA.

In Leptadan area, Tharrawaddy District, a Burman railway gatekeeper and his wife were murdered on 23rd August while a dacoity accompanied by murder occurred on the night of 22nd August in the same area.—A. P.

FORCED LABOUR IN BALASINOR

The Office of the Indian States' People's Conference has received the following telegram from Balasinor dated 25th August.

The Nawabsaheb presses much for forced labour of carts in heavy rain, our houses are sealed by state authorities for refusing forced labour, state authorities removing seals in our absence and taking away corn and other valuable goods, our families and cattles suffering much in open in rain owing starvation, kindly arrange relief.—GHANCHI PANCH

IAPCOS
FRUITALKO SALINE
A CHERISHED RULE FOR HEALTH FUL LIVING.

PATRONISE SWADESHI & QUALITY.
LADCO'S
(i) ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.
(ii) "DANTA" TOOTH CREAM.
Preserves & Cures
All maladies of Tooth & Gum.
Available from all chemists & stores.
Agents:—
SHAH & CO. P. O. Box 2119, Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

"ALEMBIC"
DRAKSHASAVA
FOR APPETITE AND VIGOUR

STOCKS & SHARES.

UNCERTAIN POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Restricted Business

Bombay, Aug. 25.

As a result of uncertain Political outlook, the share market opened quiet and fluctuated within a narrow range. Business was restricted. Bull support is hardening. Imperial Bank Shares which closed at Rs. 895/- Fuzul shares opened at Rs. 310/- and after fluctuating between Rs. 312/8 and Rs. 306/4 closed at Rs. 309/4. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 630 and after improving to Rs. 682/8 closed at Rs. 678/2. Bombay Burma shares were steady at Rs. 300/-. Tata Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 18/10. The last days for Budli business are falling on the 26th and 27th instant.

3½ per cent. Government Paper opened at Rs. 57/13/6 and after advancing to Rs. 58/ closed easy at Rs. 57/12/6 for Forward. There are no sellers of ready 3½ per cent. paper while business in other securities is very little.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Bombay Dyeing 677, 80, 78.
Century 204, 6, 3, 5.
Colaba 73.
Crescent 47.
Fazul 308, 11, 12, 9-6.
Indore 325, 24-6.
Madhowji N.-12.
Nagpur 304, 2, 3, 1-14.
New Great 108, 10.
Pearl 172, 71, 170-10.
Simplex 47.
Swadeshi 238, 35.
Burma 347, 59, 47, 50, 48.
Hydro 106
Tram. 99-11.
Deff. 291.
Ord. 18-12, 8, 10, 12, 10.
Budli 12-6.
Indian 131, 30.
Katni Ord. 145 XD.
Alcock 205-10.

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

100 Ahm. Advance	250
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	678-2
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	205
500 Central India P	403-12
100 Central India	301-14
100 Colaba	73-12
100 Cooria	115
100 Crescent	47-8
250 Currim.	60
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-6
250 Fazubhoy	309-6
100 Finlay	65-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	88-12
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	324-6
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-4
100 Khatau	70
100 Kohinoor	110-10
250 Laxmi	690
100 Madhowji	12-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	92-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	110
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	98-12
250 Pearl	170-10
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	47-8
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	235
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1265-0
1000 Western	685

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	64-8
50-25 Central	14-2
£10-5 Eastern	65-12
500 Imperial	895
500-125 Imperial Cont.	221-4
100-50 India	74-3
5 Union	3-0-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-6
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	130
100 Katni 1st P.	104
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	535 xd.
100 Katni	145
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	6-6
100 Shahabad	148-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	15-4
200-100 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	4-12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	99-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Valley	545
50 Bom. Tratm P.	61-8
50 Bom. Tram.	99-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-2
100 Tata Hydro	106-4
1000 Tata Power P.	1090
1000 Tata Power	373-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pramij	722-8
100 Amritsar Patti	100
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	65
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	560

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	37-12
30 Tata Steel D.	291-4
75 Tata Steel	18-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	205-10
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	168-12
50 Bom. Telephone	37
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bom. Purma Old	348-12
50 Bom. Burma New	120
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	5-10-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	57-12-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-11-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 25.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 57/13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-6.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 69 N.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-5.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-2.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/14

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/9.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/1

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/11.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100-4.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103/2

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67-8.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67-8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 25-10.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—31st August settlement.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57/13.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 99/11.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Bales.
Central India	4
Berar	181
Sind-Punjab	328
Broach	78
Cotton	591
	Cwts.
Wheat	22072
Linseed	658
Rape, Rai and Mustard-Seeds	424
Gingellyseeds	410
Groundnuts	9,233
Castorseeds	1,930
Rice	931
Myrabollams	22
Cottonseeds	5,609
Mowraseeds	5
Gram	1,209
Joowar	3,152
Barley	9
Bajree	2,530
Coal	2,283 Tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 24-8-31	109000	456000
Receipts Yesterday 21-8-31	14000	41000
Exports to date 24-8-31	121000	195000
Stock at Ports 21-8-31	2727000	1721000
Stock Interior Towns 21-8-31	739000	544000
Stock Liverpool 21-8-31	917000	780000
Visible Supply 21-8-31	4937000	3158000
Quantity in Sight 21-8-31	143000	455000
Quantity out of Sight 21-8-31	432000	385000

Tone of London Silver: Steady. Very little business doing. India bought,

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 25.

In sympathy with higher advices from New York, our market was expected to open at Rs. 157 for Broach A./M. but the presence of selling orders caused easy opening at Rs. 154. Bulls were talking of encouraging reports from Simla and prices hardened to Rs. 155/12. The market is tired of private unreliable reports and increased selling depressed prices to Rs. 154/12. Liverpool opened at a rise of 2 points. Later on Liverpool was reported 7 points lower and our market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

The Bombay cotton market will remain entirely closed on Thursday, the 27th instant and will remain open on Friday from 4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. on account of Hindu Holidays.

Broach A./M.	153	3	0
Oomra D./J.	132	12	0
Bengal D./J.	118	12	0

COTTON TENDERS.

Broach, Aug. 25.

To-day being the last tender day 200 bales were tendered against Broach J./A. contracts. Total tenders amounted to Rs. 23400 and the final settlement rate was fixed to-day at Rs. 142.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

August 107-20 +4.70
November 108.60 +4.60
February 109.30 +3.60

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.	135	131	127	123
M. G. Rajputana	134	130	126	122
M. G. Panjab	133	129	125	121
M. G. Oomra No. 3.	142	138	134	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	154	150	146	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2.	148	144	140	...
M. G. Broach No. 2.	150	146	142	138
M. G. Surat	205	201	197	193

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

100 Currimbhai Dankor 130
26 Volkart Bros Wun 146
100 Moon mill Dibai 132
100 Bombay & Co. Nagpur 5 on to Umra.
100 Bombay & Co. Nimbahera 136½
110 H. Nenshi Bengal 128½
127 Phoenix Mill Dhandhuka Old 130
106 Dawn Mill Wardha Old 15 off to Umra.
100 Currimbhai Broach 151.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Fine.
Bengal Superfine	132
Bengal Fine	125
Bengal F. G.	120
Sindh-Punjab Fine	125
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	120
Wardha-Hingt Fine	144
Nagpur Savner Fine	146
Yeotmal Fine	140
Arvi Fine	140
Amraoti Fine	137
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	137
Mulkapur Fine	134
Khandesh Fine	134
Muthia Fine	129
Muthia F. G.	124
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	142
Jalna/Sailu F. G. G. S.	137
Parbhani F. G. G. S.	139
Burwah Sanavad Fine	139
Indore/Ujjain Fine	139
Broach Fine	151
Broach F. G.	145
Compta Good	171/76
Jinja	23/136
Busoga	236/41

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	This Year.
Khandesh ...		324,914
Central India	4	339,139
Barsi and Nagar ...		169,202
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...		85,609
Berar	181	592,208
Central Provinces ...		373,746
Total Oomras	185	1,834,818
Dholera ...		281,350
N.-W. Provinces ...		93,552
Rajputana ...		53,109
Sind-Punjab	328	123,403
Broach	78	303,047
Coompta & Dharwar ...		93,163
Westerns-Northerns ...		49,047
Cocoanada ...		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ...		42,618
Persian ...		1,380
American ...		140,296
Egyptian and African ...		328,199
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...		702
Total	591	3,394,713

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 20th Aug. This Year.
Europe	572	597,656
Japan & China	1,186	1,865,635
Coast Ports	50	25,718
Up-Country by Rail ...		221,894
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan ...		32,332
Total ...	1,808	2,742,235

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Genoa, Benzamins, Genoa.
British Sailor, Anderson, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay Aug. 26.

Corato, Malville, Abadan.
Masula, Fitt, London.
Khandalla, Eadie, Durban.
Sirsa, Samuel, Calcutta.
Bamora. Forsyth, Busreh.

—:o:—

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Steamer British Sailor for Abadan.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Khandalla:—The B. I. S. N. Co's mail steamer "Khandalla," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer "Genoa," arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and 99 passengers.

S.S. British Sailor:—The A. P. O. Coy's steamer "British Sailor," arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Corato:—The B. S. O. S. & D. Coy's steamer "Corato." will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abandan, with ballast.

S.S. "Masula":—The M M and Coy's steamer "Masula," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sirsa:—The B. I S. N. Coy's steamer "Sirsa", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bamora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer "Bamora," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

For London S.S. "Ranpura":—1500 cwt. joowar, T S Thadani & Sons;

For Hamburg S.S. "Brauenfels":—20000 cwt. joowar T S Thadani & Sons, 200 cwt. castor oil A Hargovindas & Co., 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 98 cwt. gum Olibonum A A H Mavji and Co.

For Ghent:—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—120 cwt. casin, Amin and Sons, 150 cwt. casin M. Goolabdas and Co., 6000 cwt. joowar, T. S. Thadani and Sons.

For Breman:—12 bales wool raw, G N Joshi.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 210 cwt. gum karaya, D Mavji and Co.

For Marseilles S.S. "Arabia":—2000 cwt. groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.; 1000 cwt. groundnut seeds Birla Bros.

For Genoa:—100 ton old iron, G. Gabriel.

For Venice S.S. "Veneziah":—25 cwt. gum Olibonum, E. Valimohmad and Co.

For Havre S.S. "Masula":—60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For London:—1600 cwt. groundnuts, M Bhuta and Co.

For Liverpool S.S. "Castalia":—37 bales wool raw, T Maneklal; 38 bales wool raw, Clarke and Smith Ltd.; 122 bales wool raw. M Nissim.

For Kobe S.S. "Hakkai Maru":—100 bales coton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd 237 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co.; 3100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, C K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong S.S. "Tokushima Maru":—97 cwt. gum, K Harjivan and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

From Hamburg S.S. "Weissenfels", Agents L. Edward Ltd:—50 cases aldes, 19 cases rubbers, 250 cases paper, 88 cases card-boards, 130 cases beer, 108 cases lamps, 62 cases machinery, 36 cases cans, 100 cases salt, 85 cases lamp parts, 23 cases wine, 30 cases plywood, 36 cases screws, 330 cases slates 25 cases slate-pencils; 30 drums colour, 82 drums M.A.F. oil, 998 drums whale oil, 320 bundle pipe-fittings, 798 bundle Y. M. circles; 630 bundle Y. M. sheets; 100 bundle copper sheets; 1459 drums chemicals.

From Bremen:—600 cases glassware, 50 cases barytes, 238 cases nails; 85 cases iron flanges; 344 cases beer; 45 cases ply wood. 66 cases paper, 30 cases ultramarine, 302 bundle copper sheets, 93 bundle plate cutting, 1120 bundle Aspenlogs, 625 bundle steel sheets.

From Antwerp:—66 cases glassware; 226 cases chalk; 80 cases mill-boards, 200 cases chicory, 500 cases vegetable products, 680 cases starch; 280 cases tiles; 100 cases hinges; 945 cases bolts and nuts; 663 cases nails; 410 drums chemicals; 350 drums whale oil; 274 rolls hoop-iron, 45 bundle steel joists; 99 bundle steel rivets; 260 bundle steel circles; 55 bundle steel bars. 451 bundle steel rods; 424 bundle steel angles; 200 bundle copper sheets; 400 bundle tubes; 59 bundle poles; 8900 bundle steel sheets.

From Rotterdam:—288 bundle bolts and nuts; 50 cases gin; 75 cases silk yarn; 35 cases wine; 750 cases vegetable fat; 150 cases dextrine; cases schnapps; 306 cases beer; 2200 cases starch; 3675 cases farina; 46 cases ink; 61 cases cheese; 250 cases vegetable products; 398 cases paper; 321 cases straw-boards; 105 drums chemicals; 1690 drums dyes dry; 234 drums dyes paste; 90 drums dekole. 200 drums lead; 375 drums paint; 46 drums colour.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI

(Continued from Page 6.)

ly and deliberately"—it is no emotional or sentimental revolution, it is a reasoned and deliberate conversion.

Modern civilisation and its implications, machinery and the slavery it brings, such medicine as makes vice safe and unpunished, imperialism with its moral heritage of pride and injustice, militarism that threatens the very existence of man upon this planet, are the main objects of the Mahatma's criticism. But neither does he spare religious despotism or evil social customs among his own people. He has declared war on untouchability, "the snake with a thousand mouths, through each of which it shows its poisonous fangs," on child-marriages, on insanitation, on every form of local cruelty or intolerance.

His philosophy of revolution is the antithesis to that of Lenin. His aim is always to convert his opponents, never to destroy them. His sole weapon is that of Love which does not harm others, but only burns itself. He does not desire violently to dispossess the princes or capitalists of their wealth, but rather by his friendship and example to persuade them to hold it in trust for the masses and, keeping, but little for themselves, use it on their behalf. "By the Non-Violent method we seek not to destroy the capitalist, we seek to destroy capitalism." Devoted servant of the poor that he is, he will be no party to any form of class-hatred. "I do not bear any ill to the capitalists, I can think of doing them no harm. But I want, by means of suffering, to waken them to their sense of duty. I want to melt their hearts and get them to render justice to their less fortunate brethren."

The Textile Labour Union of Ahmedabad is a perfect example of the application of the Mahatma's principles in the field of the relations of Capital and Labour.

Nor will the Mahatma force his views on others. He does not care for mass-conversion. He must reason, persuade, educate. Those who are impatient with him forget that there are no forces stronger or more permanent than the forces of love and reason. This strange gentle chivalrous revolutionary is irresistible.

I am privileged to write these words in Mahatma Gandhi's own cottage at the Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati. From the cottage you look out across the great expanse of sand and water of the Sabarmati river. On further bank you see in panorama many of the forces against which the Mahatma is in revolt. There are the tall chimneys of the factories which have helped to destroy the hand-spinning industry. There is the palace of the Commissioner, symbol of a foreign domination which has sapped the manliness of India. There is the railway which has done so much to destroy the quiet peasant life of the villages. Opposite them are the low roofs of the simple dwellings of the Ashram. The forces of the world and the forces of the spirit are here, in vivid symbol, arrayed against one another—machineforce against soulforce, force of arms against Loveforce. As I write the river is slowly rising; soon the day and barren sand-hills will disappear and what all through the hot weather has been a tiny stream will soon be a great and irresistible torrent. Is this too a symbol? Is a new civilisation, based on Love and Justice and Sacrifice, about to flow down from the hills of God into the arid desert of our modern world?

WHITLEY COMMISSION'S REPORT ANALYSED.

(Continued from page 6).

vestigators to Germany to report upon the working of the scheme there; they reported that the work people regarded it as of real value and would not willingly part with it; and that while some employers made little of it, many spoke warmly in its favour..... There are two purposes for which a Works Council can be used; the first is the ventilation of grievances, and the assurance of an opportunity of expressing the work people's view with regard to the rules under which they have to work; the second is the pooling of ideas and the enlisting of work people's help in securing efficiency. The latter can be made of no avail by a hostile and indifferent management, but the former can certainly be secured if regular meetings are bound to take place. We conclude therefore and our opinion is fortified by German experience that the advantages of a compulsory establishment of Work Councils outweight any defects which may attend it."

WORKS COMMITTEES IN INDIA

The Commission recommends the appointment of a labour officer "who amongst his other duties, should direct his attention to the formation of suitable Works Committees." The experiment is not new even to our country and seems to have done excellent work, wherever it has been tried. According to the Report, "in 1920 the Government of India, while starting joint committees in their presses, directed public attention to the possibilities of the idea and about the same time committees were formed by Messrs. Tata at Jamshedpur and at least one of the larger railways. A committee appointed in Bengal in 1921, at the instance of the Legislative Council, to consider the causes of and remedies for industrial unrest gave warm support to the idea. At the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras, where 9,000 workers are employed and where the proportion of permanent labour is large, a works committee was formed in 1922 under the name of the Workpeople's Welfare Committee. It was started by the management with the object of securing closer contact with the workers by the dicussion and settlement of matters affecting their interests. The constitution of the committee is kept as elastic as possible and is subject to enlargement as circumstances demand. In addition to the President and Vice-President, it is now composed of 26 representatives of the workers and ten of the management. The former are elected annually by a secret ballot of workers with more than one year's service in the different departments. The welfare superintendent is 'ex-officio' secretary and two labour representatives are elected to serve as assistant secretaries. The proceedings of the meetings, which are held fortnightly, are printed in Tamil and circulated among the workpeople. In addition to assuming large responsibilities in respect of the numerous welfare activities associated with the mills, the committee is said to have proved useful in maintaining good relations between the staff and the workers."

In case of the Bombay Presidency, the only attempt made was in Ahmedabad,—thanks to the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi and is known as the Permanent Arbitration Board. All matters in dispute which cannot, at the first instance, be settled by negotiations between the Millowners' Association and the Trade Union are finally referred to this Board. According to the Commissioners, "The system is admirable in its intentions and has had a substantial measures of success." We submit that a wider application of this system, and that too, along lines, applied in the advanced countries of Europe, is an urgent necessity.

(To be continued).

MANGROL STATE ELECTRIC POWER INSTALLATION

Nawab Of Manawadar Perfroms The Opening Ceremony.

MANGROL, August 22.

An official Durbar was held in the Mongrol State lately to celebrate the opening of the Mangrol State Electric Power House. the Minor Nawab Saheb of Manawader State performing the ceremoney.

The function commenced with a speech by the Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol, in which he gave a brief survey of his administrative carreer and thanked the Nawab of Manawader for his ready response to his invitation to perform the ceremony. He declared that the prosperity of his subjects was ever at his heart, and he never spared pains to secure their increasing happiness. At his accession to the Gadi, the State was in debt to the extent of Rs. 6 to 7 lakhs, which debt was wiped off gradually, and a surplus was created to be devoted to works of Public Utility such as schools, hospitals, markets, port improvements, and many others, adding largely to this surplus income, funds from his own private property. He said that the installation of the Electric Power House in Mangrol had a three-fold purpose to serve. In the first place he considered that it would add greatly to the aesthetic beauty of the town; secondly, it would increase the comforts and conveniences of the people by supplying lighting of accommodation at a cheaper cost; and lastly it would stimulate agricultural and industrial development of Mangrol by providing motive power for irrigation concerns. In concluding he requested the Nawab Saheb, Manawader to perform the opening ceremony.

The Nawab Saheb Manawader declared the power works open and the made the switch on. After the function was over the guests, officers, Bhayats and the gentry of Mangrol were treated to an At-Home in the Power House Compound.

MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASES

Member Of Dacoit Gang Arrested.

LAHORE, August 24.

The police have arrested a person, said to belong to a gang of dacoits that has been waylaying visitors coming to Lahore and after administering poison and thus making them unconscious, depriving them of their money and valuables. Three such cases were reported recently. In the first, a groom was the victim; in the second case a native of Kangra District was picked up unconscious near the Mueleagan Engineering College. Very recently, a man from the United Provinces died on account of the poison, administered to him by a member of the gang. Police have reasons to believe that quite a number of persons are engaged in crimes of this nature and their activities cover the whole of the Central Punjab.—A.P.

Rugby.—General Smuts reached Southampton, to-day, on a visit during which he will preside over centenary meeting of British Association commencing on September 23. The subject of the presidential address is "Scientific world Picture of to-day" and he will also take part in sectional discussions on application of science to problems of Empire agriculture and "evolution of Universe."—B.O.W.

COTTON TRADERS NERVOUS.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Traders are nervous at the new Washington plan to stabilize cotton.

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10.

The Beautiful Star In Her Most Thrilling Role!

will sweep you off your feet as Mary Turner, the girl who lived only for revenge, but then succumbed to Love, Greater than "The Trial of Mary Dugan!"

WITH
ROBERT ARMSTRONG
and
MARIE PREVOST

HEAR
RAMSAY MACDONALD
ON
THE WORLD PEACE

BOOK NOW—AT Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-45 p.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
7 p.m.—Classical music by P. N. Dewoolkar.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH:—There will be a general meeting of the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh, to-day (Wednesday), at the Sangh's office, at 3-30 p.m., Arab House, 13th Lane, Khetwady.

PROHIBITION MEETING.
A public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in Jairam Kanji's Chawl Compound Mugbhat Cross Lane when there will be speeches on Prohibition.

FLAG SALUTATION will take place under the auspicious of Rashtriya Vanar Sena on Thrusday the 27th instant at 8 a.m. in Kamathipura 7th lane under the presidentship of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi. All Prabhat Pheries are cordially invited.

MAZAGAON MEETING.
A public meeting will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Tarabag Love Lane Mazagaon, when Sjt. S. L. Silam will preside.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTTT:—The opening ceremoney of the above Sevakashram at Mahim will be performed on Thursday (27-8-31) at 8-30 a.m. at Mahim, by Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, when all Prabhat Pheries and Desh Sevikas of this Ward and the public are requested to attend. This Sevakashram will be under the control of the "G" Ward D. C. C.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—This Committee wants volunteers to picket toddy and liquor shops from 5 to 11 p.m. (S. T.), those who are willing should endist in the Committee, Kavarana Building, Poibawdi Coroner, Parel, those who are already taken the Badges should return them.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT IN SANTA CRUZ

PICKETING OF HAWKERS BEGINS

Foreign cloth having been completely boycotted from all the cloth shops of Santa Cruz, the S. V. C. C. has now started picketing against the foreign cloth hawkers coming from outside. The hawkers selling their goods in the vegetable market, are strongly picketed by the Sevikas, under the supervision of Smt. Dahiben Desai.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR OPENS TO-DAY

Mrs. Lilavanti Munshi will perform the opening ceremony of the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar, to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.); at the Muzzarfarabad Hall. For Parsis only the Bazar will be open from to-day till Sunday; and for all other communities from the 31st to 6th Sept.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

DEATH AND AFTER:—This is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered this evening in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, at 6 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA VYAYAM MANDAL:—The popular Lathi Class, which had to be stopped on account of the repairs of the play ground, has been started from this week.

TRUNK TELEPHONE CALLS:—From 1st September, 1931, Trunk Telephone Calls will be charged at half rates between 20 hours and 8 hours instead of 21 hours and 8 hours as hitherto.

New Advocates.

The following candidates have been declared successful at the Advocates' (O. S.) Examination held in July 1931:—

1. Mr. Sorab Piroze Palapalan.
2. Mr. Baburao Shantram Kalelkar.
3. Mr. Janmashanker Morarji Pandya.
4. Mr. Ganpat Abaji Vaidya.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION:—Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee will deliver the third and last lecture on "The Theory and Practice of the Early Teaching of English to non-English children" at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), in the Secondary Training College Hall. Teachers interested in the subject are requested to attend.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND SWADESHI INSURANCE

Mandate To Chief Officer

The question of foreign insurance once again figured prominently in the discussions of the Bombay Improvements Committee on Tuesday afternoon. The Chief Officer had recommended that a foreign company named Messrs. "Allianz Und Stuttgarter Verein Insurance Co. Ltd., should be included in the list of approved Insurance Companies of the Trust.

SWADESHI FIRST.
Mr. Manu Subedar moved an amendment that the application of the Company be rejected. His grounds were that in the first instance the Company was a foreign one. It was not registered in India. The time had arrived, when the insurance business of Bombay ought to go to Indian Companies in the city. The lessee of the land who had insured with this Company as pointed out in the Chief Officer's note he informed, he added, to get the business transferred to one of the approved companies.

BUSINESS FIRST AND LAST.
Mr. Karanjawala would have a foreign Company because it was bigger than any other Indian Company. He did not want politics in commercial things. The principle should be, in his opinion, that the concern must be sound.

NO PREFERENCE.
Dr. Colaco was opposed to what he called discrimination in commercial matters. A foreign Company to him was as good as an Indian Company.

Mr. Hirjibehedin supported the amendment for the rejection of the application.

Mr. Gordhandas drew attention to the Corporation resolution that they should insure their property with Indian Companies. There was no reason, he said, why the Trust should have a different view in this matter.

Mr. Manu Subedar's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

An Appeal

The following appeal has been issued by Messrs. S. R. Tendolkar, R. V. Parulekar, P. B. Gothoskar Secretaries, Konkan Relief Fund:

At a crowded Public Meeting held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on the 16th of August 1931, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Patkar it was resolved to star a "Konkan Flood Relief Fund" to give relief to the persons who have been rendered helpless and destitute by recent heavy floods in Konkan. A representative Central Committee, a list whereof is published herewith, has been formed to collect and administer the said Fund.

From information collected by the Central Committee it appears that a damage of about Rs. 10 lakhs has been caused in this area and the damage has almost wholly been suffered by the poorest classes. Hundreds of houses have been entirely washed away, crops destroyed and thousands of persons rendered homeless and estitute. The harrowing tales of woe we are receiving every day make painful reading. The necessity of relief on a large scale is very urgent.

We therefore appeal to the public to help us in this humanitarian work by contributing liberally to our Fund. We have no doubt that the call of humanity will elicit a generous response.

Kanara Catholic Association Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Kanara Catholic Association took place on Sunday last, at St. Ignatius' School Hall, Jacob Circle, when Mr. J. L. Sequeira presided.

The annual report emphasized the good work done by one of the Branch organisations of the Association under its chairman, Mr. J. Pius Rego.

The meeting however shelved a proposal to construct a cottage on the grounds of the Nasik Sanitories Society by referring it back to the Committee for careful examination.

Mr. M. D'Cunha was elected president for the ensuing year, Mr. L. Viegas, Secretary and Mr. Norbert Mascarenhas, Treasurer.

"RELIGION AND ART."

Under the auspices of the Little Flower's Literary Circle, Prof. Correia Afonso will deliver a lecture on "Religion and Art" on Sunday, at 6-30 p.m. in St. Joseph's Convent Hall, Bandra.

The lecture will be followed by musical items and a comedy entitled "The New Cook."

"FREE CINEMA SHOW."

A free cinema show will be shown to the public under the auspices of the "C" Ward Congress Committee, to-day (Wednesday), at 7-0 p.m. (S. T.) on "Curse of Ignorance", at Chira Bazar, Chandan Wadi, and a well-known Doctor will give a lecture on it.

FERGUSON COLLEGE AFFAIR

Bombay Youth Leaguers' Protest

The Bombay Youth League has passed the following resolutions:—

"The Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth League condemns the attitude of Principal Mahajani of the Ferguson College in dismissing Sjts. Khadilker, Joshi and Gore of the M. A. Class and all members of the Poona Youth League.

"The Committee is further of opinion that the action of the Principal is a violent attack on the self-respect and the progressive ideals of the Indian Youth, and assures the Poona Youth League of its fullest support in whatever measures it may undertake to enforce the re-admission of the three youths.

"The Committee congratulates the three youths on their courageous stand, on not having resigned their membership of the Youth League at the desire of the Principal."

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Cotton Brokers Not To Send Their Representitive

It is reported that at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association, held on Wednesday (19th inst.), it was resolved that their Association should not elect any representatives to sit on the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., for the year 1931-32.

In this connection it may be said that for the last two years, the Brokers' Association is not sending its representatives on the Board of the East India Cotton Association as a protest against the latter's demands.

Karachi's Help For Konkan

A public meeting of the Maharashtriyans of Karachi was held in the Khalikdina Hall on August 16 under the presidency of Mr. G. S. Hadkar to consider the question of rendering assistance to the unfortunate victims of the recent floods in the Malwan and the neighbouring talukas of the Ratnagiri District.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Jute shares ruled steady and fair business was put through at steady rates. In coals Raneegunge were in good demand at advancing prices, while others also kept steady. Teas were practically neglected. Miscellaneous shew no material change. Securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:

Securities:—3½ p.c. Paper 58/2 small lot; 4 p.c. Loan 1931/36 89-12, 4½ p.c. Loan 1934 94-8; 5 p.c. Loan 1945-55 99-12.

Coals:—Katras Jherlah 26; New Beerbhom 7/8 small lot; North Damuda 2/12; Raneegung 35/2 small lot.

Jutes:—Auckland ordy. 158; small lots; Auckland Pref. 94; Bally ordy. 11098; Belvedere 306 small lots; Clive ordy. 19/14; Craig ord. annas 12; Empire 34-8 ex.-div.; Fort William Ordy. 183 small lot; Howrah 32-7; Kamarhatty ordy. 344; S. T.; Kankinarrah ordy. 580; C small lot; Kinnison ordy. 5580; C. T. Naihati ordy. 310 small lot; Reliance ordy. 53-4.

Miscellaneous:—Dacca Electric 11-4; Burn and Co. Ordy. 74; small lot; Indian galvanizing 6-7; Indian Iron and Steel 3/3; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 16-6; Hooghly Flour 10 small odd lot; B. I. Corporation ordy. annas 10 small lots; Huldibar Tea 10-8.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through, Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 25.

Previous Closing Rate	7.07
To-day's Opening Rate	6.90
Difference	—.17
To-day's Closing Rate	6.98
Difference	—.09

Broach Expectations Rs. 154-0-0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Previous Closing Rate	3.77
To-day's Opening Rate	3.75
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	3.66
Difference	—.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver Ready	12	14	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	12	14	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Settlement	43	6	0
2nd Settlement	43	7	0

HARRIS SHIELD CRICKET.

Robert Money Eleven Defeat Last Two Years' Winners

BHARDA SCHOOL'S POOR DISPLAY

Large crowds of school boys witnesses exciting cricket on Tuesday on the Esplanade when the Robert Money High Senior Eleven defeated the Bharda New High School in the Harris Shield matches.

Almost all the schools in Bombay contest for the Shield and the matches evoke keen interest.

By defeating the Bharda High School, the holders of the Harris Shield for two years in succession the Robert Money High School qualified itself for the semi-finals.

ROBERT MONEY OPEN.
Playing first the Robert Money High School knocked 34 runs, Pathare being the highest scorer with 16 runs to his credit. Kirtikar secured 4 wickets for 21 runs and Governor 3 wickets for 8 runs.

ALL OUT FOR 15.
The Bharda High School replied with a poor score of 15 runs. Burkul bowled well and obtained 6 wickets for 5 runs.

In the second innings the winners again collected 42 runs. Naik claimed 6 wickets for 1 run apiece.

The Bharda High School in their second venture fared no better and could only score 29 runs thus suffering defeat. Gurkul was the successful bowler and captured 7 wickets for 7 runs.

POLICE CONSTABLE ACQUITTED

Sessions Judge Agrees With Jury

Abbas Khan Hussein Khan, a police constable, who was charged at the Criminal Sessions of Bombay High Court with causing grievous hurt to one Nanab Khan was acquitted by the unanious verdict of the jury. The accused was formerly a constable attached to Dongri Police Station. On the 29th March last one Nane Khan was arrested on suspicion in a theft case. Nane Khan was placed in Dongri Police Station Lock-up, when it was alleged, in order to extort confession from him, the accused struck him with a flexible electric wire. The accused was warned by another police constable that he would get into trouble for this, but he was alleged, he continued to torture Nane Khan who subsequently fell unconscious. Nane Khan was sent later on by the Inspector of the station to the hospital for treatment. The jury after hearing evidence and counsel's argument brought a verdict of not guilty against the accused and Mr. Justice Murphy who presided ordered his discharge. The accused was defended by Mr. M. M. Thakore, Advocate.

Late Hon. Mr. J. Sankarshet

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 25.

Under the auspices of the Jagannath Shankarshet Karyotejak Mandal, Thana, a public meeting was held on Sunday last, in the Saraswati Mandir to celebrate the anniversary of the late Hon. Mr. Jagannath Shankarshet when speeches were made by Messrs. S. M. Abhyankar and B. D. Pitale eulogising the self-less services of the late Nana Shankarshet in the various fields of public activities.

After speeches were made by Messrs. G. C. Bhat, Pitale, Tikle and Mrs. Rajwade, prizes were distributed to boys and girls under 12 and 15 who had taken part in the debate on Nana's Life that was held in the morning.

NEW FLAG FOR AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad municipality held this evening, a resolution was passed in favour of hoisting the new national flag, instead of the old one, on the municipal buildings, the exchange to be carried out on the 30th instant, the national flag day.

The meeting also sanctioned expenditure up to Rs. 300 for the purpose.—A. P.

MR. CASSELS OPERATED UPON.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Mr. A. Cassels, Commissioner of Dacca Division, was operated upon in the Presidency General Hospital this morning. His condition continues to be satisfactory.—A. P.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

For collecting subscriptions by street-begging for the "Bengal Flood Relief Fund," the local Bengal Muslim Association has arranged to take out a procession through the different localities of Bombay at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Wednesday). Contributions thus collected will be sent to Central Relief Fund, Calcutta, of which Dr. P. C. Roy is the President.

PROHIBITION WEEK ACTIVITIES

Sacred Thread For Untouchables

Tuesday, the third day of the Prohibition Week was observed in Bombay with unabated enthusiasm.

National flags were sold by volunteers and women throughout the day in all the seven wards.

Bhuleshwar Ward had a spectacular "Torch Light" procession displaying prohibition pictures.

EFFECTIVE PICKETING.
Picketing was effectively carried on in all the localities. More volunteers were enrolled at the Ward Offices. Meetings were held in all the Wards where speeches were made.

SACRED THREAD.
A programme has been chalked out by the "Removal of Untouchability Central Committee" for the coming Cocoanut Day. The "Untouchable" friends will be publicly given the Sacred Thread by Brahmins in the open compound near Laxminarayan Temple in Walpakhadi, Mazagaon. Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside over this religious function. In the afternoon there will be a mixed procession of touchables and untouchables.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 25th August. The total amounts offered were Rs. 55,25,000 and Rs. 1,46,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 93-12-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 96-12-0 received approximately 95 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-6-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 53,50,000 and Rs. 1,46,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 6-6-10 and Rs. 6-3-8 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 26th August 1931 to Monday the 31st August 1931 at Rs. 96-13-0 and Rs. 98-7-6 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 19th to 24th August amounted to Rs. 78,50,000 and Rs. 2,47,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 1st September 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday the 3rd September 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(in pounds sterling).
During the week ending the 22nd August 1931.

Sterling purchased in India nil.
Net transfer to Home Treasury—

(1) From paper Currency Reserve in England	nil
(2) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	1,352,000
Total	1,352,000
Less—sales of sterling	1,352,000

From 1st April to 22nd August 1931.

Sterling purchased in India nil.
Net transfer to Home Treasury—

(1) From paper Currency Reserve in England	nil
(2) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	14,538,004
Total	14,538,004
Less—sales of sterling	5,538,004
Net remittances to Home Treasury	9,000,000

BREACHES ON B. B. & C. I RAILWAY

The District Traffic Superintendent, Ratlam, at Godhra wires under date August 25:—

Several breaches and flooding of the line have occurred between Y. H. (?) and Tuwa. A shuttle service is running between Anand and Umroth and no train service is possible between Umreth and Godhra. Through passengers and goods traffic will continue to be diverted via Baroda. Bridge at mile 41/13 near Tuwa is not likely to be repaired to allow through communication for three weeks. Two dead bodies of railways servants have been recovered so far.—A. P.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 25.

Yesterday's shadow depression over Southeast Rajputana has merged in a seasonal low pressure area over Northwest India. The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma and Malabar and active in Konkan, North Hyderabad, West Central Provinces, East Gujarat, Rajputana, Kashmir, Orissa and Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal Orissa, Berar, West Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, Central India East and North Punjab, Kashmir, West United Provinces, Central India East and North Punjab, Kashmir, East Rajputana, Gujarat, and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Assam, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in West Central Provinces, East Gujarat, Rajputana and Kashmir. The monsoon will continue strong in Malabar and Lower Burma active around the head of Bay and in Konkan.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Lower Burma and Malabar during the next thirty-six hours.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about 1200 miles away with its epicentre apparently in Northwest Himalayas was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at three hours eight minutes, Indian Standard Time to-day.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 25.
Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 25-8-31 Colaba Point 0.42" Fort 0.10"; J. J. Hospital 0.25".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 75.47; Fort 82.35; J. J. Hospital 75.80.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 43.09; Fort 49.26; J. J. Hospital 46.90.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 46.84; Fort 65.10; J. J. Hospital 51.84.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-8-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m. 29.729 inches (degree 32 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.060 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees (0.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees (1.0 above normal).

WORK FOR POOREST PEOPLE IN THE NORTH

Help In Improving Economic Conditions

The annual general meeting of the Dadar Co-operative Institute was held on Sunday last at Dhuru Terrace, Dadar. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole presided. The meeting adopted the report together with audited Statements of Accounts, elected a new Managing Committee for the year 1931-32, and also elected representatives to work on the Central Board of the Divisional Institute, and on the Provincial Co-operative Institute.

The report which was unanimously accepted, revealed that the Institute inspite of unsatisfactory financial condition, had done useful work so far as organisation, supervision, and education of the Co-operative Movement as a means to improve the economic conditions of the middle class. It educated the masses of the north by with and without magic lantern lectures, and emphasised the importance of thrift, and development of smaller industries on the Co-operative basis, which would be able to give relief to the middle class.

It also assisted the weaker Societies in the area, through their Propaganda Officer, Mr. P. R. Mulay, in axelerating the recoveries of their loans given to members, organised a group Conference of Co-operative Societies in Lower Parel area, discussed with their workers the real difficulties in their work, and tried to solve them as far as possible. The Institute also paid attention to the organisation of Co-operative Stores which would give immediate relief to the middle class people, so far as their articles of consumption are concerned, and did usual routine work to celebrate Co-operators' Day etc.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole was unanimously re-elected to work as the president of the Institute, Rao Bahadur H. L. Kowley, and Mr. N. N. Menon, as Vice-Presidents, Mr. S. B. Kulkerni and Mr. B. B. Acharya as Jt. Hon. Secretries, besides electing 7 representatives to work on the Committee.

For BABY'S HEALTH

Science is stressing the necessity for a well-balanced supply of the four principal Vitamins—A, B, C and D. These can be best supplied as extracted Vitamins so that the weakest of constitutions can digest & assimilate them. As some of them are not to be found even in the richest of our daily diets it is absolutely necessary to resort to a product like

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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANK EMPLOYEES UNION

Protest Against Dismissal Of President

At an urgent meeting of the Bank Employee's Union specially convened to concert measures of agitation against the victimising of Mr. Maniam, the President of the Union for writing an article in the "Champion of Salaried Employees" strong speeches were made condemning the action of the authorities. Mr. Sorabji who presided on the occasion pointed out that the victimisation of Mr. Maniam was a challenge to all the bank employees. He said: "There is little wonder in it, for the same is going to be the fate of all. In his Magazine Mr. Maniam has simply mentioned how in an Indian Bank Europeans, are holding the monopoly. How the poor clerks are to work for long hours for meagre wages, while European bosses are drawing fat salaries".

Mr. Maniam amidst loud cheers rose to explain the circumstances that led to his dismissal. He said that it was not an unexpected one, but, on the contrary, it was long overdue. Even when Mr. Godbole, an employee of the Bank, who had put in 12 years of service was dismissed, he wrote an article in the weekly Herald. Mr. Maniam maintained, that he was not making use of the secrets of the Bank as an employee, but was only utilising the materials that he obtained through his Union. On "many an occasion" Mr. Maniam continued, some high officials of the Bank had asked him and some of his other Congress friends not to take part in the Congress movement. "One of them had once even gone to the extent of intimidating him saying "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and K. M. Munshi have got lot of money and therefore they can do anything they want but you my boy! If you are to lose your job you will have to rot in the streets. Therefore do not go to the Congress meetings." "The poor man was not knowing out of what stuff I am made of." Then my only report was "if I am not to fight for the freedom of my country who will do it Sir?" Concluding Mr. Maniam said: "By discharging me and making me a free man they have only afforded me a golden opportunity to fight for the cause in which I was engaged. I can well afford to lose hundreds of jobs like this but I cannot afford to sever my connection with you. Therefore instead of protesting against the action of the authorities, I must congratulate them."

A resolution appreciating the services of Mr. Maniam to the Union was unanimously passed.

A Committee of Action for agitation in co-operation with the various other Unions was appointed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1931.

A TORY TRIUMPH

The latest messages from London indicate that the formation of a "Coalition" Government, with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as the titular head, is a triumph for the Tories. A communique issued from No. 10 Downing Street explains that the new Government will not be a coalition "in the usual sense" but a Government of co-operation "for the single purpose of dealing with the present national emergency". It adds that when the new Government's purpose is achieved, "the parties will resume their respective positions." One would imagine from this phraseology that the Labourites under the leadership of Mr. MacDonald had agreed, faced with a national emergency, to the formation of a coalition cabinet. But the decision of nine ex-Cabinet Ministers, headed by Mr. Henderson, and confident of securing a following of two hundred Labour members of Parliament, to prepare for the "most strenuous opposition" to the policy of the "traitor" MacDonald is in lurid contrast to the pacifying pronouncement from Downing Street. The British Premier has chosen to accept the most humiliating of all positions, that of a leader without following, of a man led by his political opponents. Mr. Baldwin is to be Leader in the House of Commons and has acquired a new political footman in Mr. MacDonald. The Coalition is not a national coalition. It is a Conservative-Liberal one. And this is brought into relief by the announcement of the names of ten members of the Cabinet. Four of these are Tories, two Liberals and four Labourites so-called. What is clear is that the voice of Labour in the Cabinet will be a feeble one.

The jubilation of the Tory Press is great. The "Times" talks of the "acid test of democracy", which, it explains, is "the capacity of its leaders to tell the people the truth and not to regulate policy by the votes it brings." Its satirical praise of Messrs. MacDonald and Snowden for having survived this "test" only throws in sharp relief their apostacy from Labour principles. Their ally in this adventure of party desertion is Mr. "Jimmy" Thomas, noted for his orations at Imperialist gatherings, when he drops his h's and delights Duchesses and convinces British Capitalism that as a Socialist he can do no harm. Mr. Thomas has decided to support Mr. MacDonald in the face of the disapproval of the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen. After two and a half hours' parley with them he took his leave with the valedictory remark that "it was everyone's duty, regardless of personal consequences, to contribute his bit and pull the country through the present crisis." What this Labour-Imperialist has done is to leave in the lurch those who strove hard to shove him up the ladder of political fortune. But neither he nor his chief, Mr. MacDonald, can convince the Labour rank and file that the national crisis cannot be overcome by a Socialistic expedient. It is Mr. MacDonald's growing aloofness from his following, his inability to measure accurately the deep discontent which recent Government legislation regarding education, unemployment and miners' relief was causing even amongst those Labour members who did not subscribe to the I. L. P. views on these questions. and his evident sympathy with the Tory suggestions for surmounting economic difficulties which made it impossible for him to continue his leadership. His attitude made him seek repeated advice from the Opposition leaders and the more he depended upon them, the more precarious became his hold upon his own following. There is no possibility of British political parties "resuming their respective positions" after the new Government's purpose is achieved, not in the sense Mr. MacDonald would like to convey.

The new "National" Government will be a Government by Tories and Liberals, with a ridiculously small number of "Labourites" who have shed their Labour principles, wagging their tails, in obedience to Tory commands. Men like Lord Passfield are retiring from politics in disgust. Mr. Benn, too, refuses to stick to office and his place is taken by Sir Samuel Hoare, whose selection shows that the Tories are determined to have a dominant voice in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference and that the latter is bound to break on the question of "Safeguards." The opposition which the Tory-Liberal combination will have to face, with Mr. MacDonald as a convenient target of attack, will come from the large and solidly united body of dissident Labourites who, incensed by the betrayal of leaders whom they had suffered so long in office. will fight tooth and nail against schemes of retrenchment that will most vitally affect the working classes and the social services. The Tory leader in agreeing to serve under a Premier belonging to a different political complexion, has secured a rise in status with some of his countrymen. They will regard his action as strictly in line with Conservative tradition. Mr. Bonar Law, in May 1915, when called upon by Mr. Asquith to serve under a Coalition Government, at a time when Britain was really passing through a grave national emergency, agreed with alacrity and accepted office under the Liberal leader. But Mr. Asquith did not hand over the leadership of the Commons to Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Asquith did not find that the majority of his following denounced him as a traitor. On the contrary, the Liberals then were conscious of their political strength. It is true that when Mr. Lloyd George became Premier, he nominated Mr. Bonar Law as the Leader of the Commons. But, then, the Premier was too busy in the day-to-day work of the War Cabinet to spare time for Parliament. Mr. MacDonald has no such excuse. Mr. MacDonald's desertion of the cause of British Labour at a critical juncture may retain him in power for a few months more, but the next general election will find him and his henchmen pursuing a path which, as the "Daily Herald" says, leads to "political wilderness."

IMPERIAL INDEED !

The growing discontent with the administration of the Imperial Bank again found expression at the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank held on Monday to elect two members of the local Board in place of Messrs. N. B. Saklatwalla and E. C. Reid, who retired but were eligible for re-election. The opposition, which was organised mainly by the Shareholders' Association, objected to the re-election of the two retiring Directors, not on personal grounds but as a mark of protest against the management's policy of snail-pace Indianisation and extravagant expenditure even in the midst of unprecedented trade depression. The main objections urged by the opposition were thoroughly reasonable. When after all these years of talk of Indianisation, there are still as many as 170 European officers in the Bombay Circle of the Bank and only 40 Indian officers it is hardly reasonable for any apologist of the Bank management to describe the demand for more rapid Indianisation as impracticable or lacking in sense of proportion. It is not that these Europeans are paid high salaries because they are experts: but many of them pass for experts just because they are paid fat salaries and are imported from Britain. Amidst cries of shame it was pointed out at the meeting in question that three Indian officers who retired recently were all replaced by Europeans and that while one of the Indians who retired had a salary of Rs. 600, the European who replaced him was given a salary of Rs. 1,700 and also a monthly allowance of Rs. 300. It is no wonder that the shareholders are determined to Indianise the very Board of Directors, which still retains a European majority, an intolerable anomaly.

PUNDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR

—:o:—

Of increased interest in Indian music, this city shows unmistakable and innumerable signs. That was not so when Pundit Vishnu Digambar established the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya on Sandhurst Road. To-day, to mention not an altogether unimportant trifle, Sandhurst Road, like many of the localities in and around Girgaum, can boast of numerous "classes" for instruction in music as well as numerous shops for musical instruments. Many of these were not there when Pundit Vishnu Digambar undertook to give to Indian music its inherent intellectual and social status. And, if to-day the demands for higher standards in Indian music are beginning to be a common experience no small share of the credit is due to Pundit Vishnu Digambar who endeavoured, consistently and continuously, to popularise those standards. There will thus be those outside the immediate rank of the friends, pupils and admirers of Pundit Vishnu Digambar who to-day feel the loss the nation has suffered in the sad death of the great pioneer worker.

An aspect of the manifold services that Pundit Vishnu Digambar rendered to Indian music is apt to be forgotten. It should be here recalled, Pundit Vishnu Digambar's frequent tours to almost every quarter of Hindusthan and the activities of his devoted pupils everywhere created an inter-provincial unity and co-operation that has been hitherto lacking so deplorably in the domain of Indian art and cultural activities.

For the friends and pupils of the late Pundit the memory of his disinterested services leaves a great responsibility. If they continue the work begun by their friend and Guru their responsible work will be the best tribute they could offer. Let them create and re-establish the highest standards of art in Indian music in every Indian home.

NOT A SETTLED FACT.

Mr. H.P. Mody, a delegate to the Round Table Conference, has done well to issue a statement protesting against the recent Government communique on Burma, which seems to accept the principle of Separation of Burma as a settled fact and which announces the convening of a separate Conference "to discuss the lines of a constitution for a separated Burma." Reviewing the shifty, hustling procedure followed at the R.T. Conference regarding Burma, Mr. Mody says that he has "never known a major political issue handled in such a light-hearted way as was the case with Burma at the R.T. Conference" and that "before anybody realised what was happening, it was announced that the principle of Separation was no longer open to question."

Mr. MacDonald took that view because, when at the Plenary Session of the Conference, a Sub-Committee on Burma was appointed "to consider the nature of the conditions which would enable Burma to be separated from India on equitable terms," very few openly protested against the implication of such terms of reference and, unfortunately, Mr. Mody did not protest then. He protested later along with several others when Mr. MacDonald assured the Committee of the whole Conference that the Burma Sub-Committee's Report was only to be noted by the Committee, but could be discussed later at the Plenary Session. Mr. MacDonald seems to think that the Conference is committed irrevokably to the principle of Separation by the mere fact of its appointing the Burma Sub-Committee. We think that view is wrong, because the Sub-Committee's terms of reference show that the principle of Separation is conditional upon the Committee's recommendations being accepted as "equitable" by the Conference. Besides, the Conference can reconsider its own decision.

TROUBLE IN PALESTINE.

There is a recrudescence of trouble in Palestine. At Nablus, there was serious rioting on the occasion of an Arab strike throughout Palestine as a protest against the installation of sealed armouries in Jewish villages. This all-Palestine Arab strike has come after the latest of the many British efforts at settling the Arab-Jewish problem, the child of the National Home ideal. The conclusion is obvious. Compromise between native Arabs and dumped Jews is neither possible, nor is the idea itself fair. And the Mandate has failed. This, however, will not be recognised by the British Government, specially a "National Government" that has risen over the ashes of Socialism.

Trifles

"On the principle of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours," the railways of different countries exchange posters and exhibit one another's without charge."

"Evening News" special correspondent at Simla. No one can now doubts that the brotherhood of man has become a reality.

* * * *

The idea of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" is also gaining ground among British political leaders. Result—a Coalition Government.

* * *

New York evidently suffers as badly as Bombay from the pest "Fortune-teller, Sab."

The Police Department of that city is reported to have accepted the offer of the Society of American Magicians "to combat palm reading, horoscope gazing and other allied arts."

The result of this co-operation will be watched with interest.

* * *

The "Roznama-i-Khilafat" in its issue dated August 25 announces in a prominent place on the first page that Maulana Shaukat Ali's first letter is expected on August 22 and will appear in the "Khilafat."

Evidently it must be August 22 1932.

* * *

In the same announcement the paper invites the Urdu reading public to subscribe to the paper as it will devote one page every day exclusively to the R. T. C. news and will also publish weekly letters by the Maulana.

But as the first letter will be received in August 1932 and others will follow intending subscribers anxious for R. T. C. news would be well-advised to subscribe for the paper next year.

* * *

But by the way the announcement gives a good idea of the efficient manner in which the once proposed "All-India Islamic News Service" will be conducted when the venture is undertaken.

SHAW ON RUSSIA.

—:o:—

(BY F. K.)

I know absolutely nothing of Russia except from hearsay. And that has made me sceptical of swallowing a tenth of what people like Saklatwala and unshaven "Comrades" say in Russia's praise. But now that Shaw has been there and has used the unbecomingly unblushing language of enthusiasm for Russia and now that Stalin is said to have turned a somersault I am prepared to swallow a little more than that tenth. I think I will measure the dose up to a good half!

I understand from a very unfriendly quarter that Russia is a "dry" country of collectivism. Therefore. I believe it. I quite admit that I would not care to live in such a country if I had money. What fun is there in either spending or saving if principally it goes to the Soviet? I think that sounds right. But Shaw opens my eyes. It is not so. "The Five-Year Plan has succeeded," he says, "because every man and woman and child engaged in it knows that the results will come to them and not be squandered on idlers... Such a plan is impossible in England or America because the workers would know that their extra operation would mean simply higher rents and bigger dividends for the idlers, and for themselves, a more exhausting sweat and a shorter life."

In other words the worker (Nature abhors a vacuum and the Soviet abhors an idler) has a direct interest in the soil he tills, the grain he markets, the houses, bridges, railways, docks, theatres, art-galleries and sports stadia he builds because he, as belonging to the highest class in Soviet society, is going to get all the goodness thereof.

"The lazy, drunken, dirty, superstitious, slavish, hopeless Russia of the abominable Tsardom has arisen energetic, sober, clean, up-to-date intellectually, independent spirited, sanguine and unselfishly Communist" says G. B. S. And any wonder? Can there be a better way to get all the goodness out of an individual than by giving him a free hand in a free country to take all the goodness he can get out of his own toil? The capitalist criticism against the Soviet system has it that the individual is lost in and destroyed by the Soviet State. But then capitalism is afraid to-day all over the world. And most especially of Russia.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

—:o:—

THE REBEL

(By VERRIER ELWIN).

III*.

"The nations," says Mahatma Gandhi, "have progressed both by evolution and revolution. The one is as necessary as the other. Death, which is an eternal verity, is revolution, as birth and after is slow and steady evolution. Death is as necessary for man's growth as life itself. God is the greatest Revolutionist the world has ever known or will know. He sends deluges. He sends storms where a moment ago, there was calm. He levels down mountains which he builds with exquisite care and infinite patience. I watch the sky and it fills me with awe and wonder. In the serene blue sky, both of India and England. I have seen clouds gathering and bursting with a fury which has struck me dumb. History is more a record of wonderful revolution than of so-called ordered progress—no history more so than the English."

FIGHTER, ALL THROUGH.

All his life Mahatma Gandhi has been in opposition. In his youth he had to fight the rigid orthodoxy and caste regulations of his own clan. Soon after going to England he revolted against the elaborate and artificial standard of living that he saw around him. In South Africa he became the champion of all who were oppressed. To-day, he has enlarged the scope of his revolt until there are no material standards which he does not question and no vested interests which he does not criticise. But, how different he is from many of the rebels of the past! His revolt is "first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." The words are used in the New Testament to describe the "wisdom that is from above," the Divine wisdom that sees all things in their right proportions. The rebellion of the Mahatma is the spirit of Truth in action, fighting its way against a stubborn, hostile world. His rebellion is untainted by self-seeking: it has the mark of moral splendour upon it: it is so full of courtesy and chivalry that you hardly realise how fundamentally religious his rebellion is.

THE WAR OF IDEAS.

We are apt to think nowadays of Mahatma Gandhi as primarily a rebel against the British Government. But, this political revolution is a mere incident, a detail in a vast war of ideas. It is not the British Government that the Mahatma opposes so much as the entire scheme of civilisation the whole cycle of ideas for which it stands. "If British rule were replaced to-morrow by Indian rule based on modern methods India would be none-the-better, except that she would be able then to retain some of the money that is drained away to England." The modern civilisation of the West is not only destructive of the ancient Eastern culture of which every Indian must be the trustee, but with its multiplication of material comforts, it is aiso morally enervating; it is in danger of being dominated not by spiritual values, but by financial considerations; and it introduces a heart-breaking disparity between the lives of rich and poor. "In so far as the loincloth spells simplicity let it represent Indian civilisation." "European civilization," he wrote in 1931, "is, no doubt, suited for the Europeans, but it will mean ruin for India if we endeavour to copy it..... The incessant search for material comforts and their multiplication is such an evil, and I make bold to say that the Europeans themselves will have to remodel their outlook, if they are not to perish under the weight of the comforts to which they are becoming slaves."

WHERE INDIA'S SALVATION LIES.

His "Confession of Faith" written in 1909, when the influence of Tolstoy was strong upon him, declares that "India's salvation consists in unlearning what she has learnt during the past fifty years. The railways, telegraphs, hospitals, lawyers, doctors and such like have all to go, and the so-called upper classes have to learn to live consciously, religiously, and deliberately the simple peasant life, knowing it to be a life giving true happiness." Note the words "consciously, religious-

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 22nd and 25th inst.

WHITLEY COMMISSION'S REPORT ANALYSED

—:o:—

FOUR BROAD PRINCIPLES REGARDING IMPOSITION OF FINES

(By SOHRAB S. DAVAR).

III*

The Bombay Government have acknowledged the need for legislation regarding the regulation of fines and the Commission also remark: "Our conclusion, therefore, is that legislation is both necessary and desirable, and proceed to consider separately the protection which the law should provide in regard to each of the three classes of deductions." Legislation should aim at giving the employee immunity from excessive or arbitray fines. Therefore, the Commission state that "in our opinion, legislation should be based on four broad principles. In the first place, the payment of a fine should not be spread over too long a period, and we recommend that the maximum period should be one month from the date on which the fine was imposed. Secondly, we consider that fines should not constitute more than a fixed amount out of the worker's wages. As regards the limit, we observe that the draft standing order, prepared by the Bombay Millowners' Association and endorsed by the Fawcett Committee, fixed the limit at two per cent of a worker's monthly wage. We would prefer, however, a method of calculation which is more easily understood by the worker, and we recommend that the maximum amount deducted in fines should not in any month exceed half an anna in the rupee of the worker's earnings. The payment of wages by other periods than a month may necessitate special provisions, but the same limit should be imposed. The third principle is in regard to the disposal of fines. A number of employers accept no benefit from this source and apply the proceeds to welfare work in the various forms. It is particularly important that the fine should in no case benefit the individual responsible for imposing it. We recommend that the sums received from fines should be credited to a purpose beneficial to the employees as a whole and approved by some recognised authority. In the fourth place, in order to give workers some security against arbitrary fines, employers should be required to specify the acts or omissions in respect of which a fine may be imposed. These should be embodied in notices posted where they can be easily seen by the workers, and fines inflicted for any act or omission which is not specified in the notice should be illegal."

WORKS COMMITTEES

The other deduction made in wages is on the ground of damage caused through the negligence or carelessness of the operative. In either case the representatives of labour seem to have taken up the position in the Commission that in deciding about fines, deduction and damages, the employer should not be the final arbitrator, but an appeal should lie with an impartial tribunal. There is, no doubt, considerable force in this contention and it could be met with the appointment and recognition of what are known as Works Councils or Works Committees. These Works Councils or Comittees should be appointed in connection with each factory or mill on the footing of similar Committees in Germany and Sweden, where representatives both of the employer and the employee take counsel in Conference on all questions of common interest. In this connection, it is interesting to quote from "Britain's Industrial Future," being the Report of the Liberal Industrial Inquiry on whose Executive as well as Special Committees some of Britain's best brains served:—"We sent in-

(Continued on page 8.)

***Previous articles appeared on the 11th and 20th instant.**

NOTES OE THE DAY.

Praise Of Joint Electorates.

At the All-Kerala Muslim Conference, held at Tellicherry on Saturday, Mr. Jamal Mahomed, the President of the Conference, made out a strong case for Joint Electorates on the one hand and for a consensus of opinion on Muslim representation both among the Muslims themselves and between Hindus and Muslims. "I have always been thinking," he said, "that Joint Electorate with reservation of seats for Muslims is in the best interests of Muslims in particular and the country in general." After pointing out how even "the staunchest advocates of Separate Electorate concede that Joint Electorate is the ideal system" and that separate electorate is but a temporary makeshift, he proceeds to say: "Mutual confidence and goodwill is best promoted by the introduction of the system of joint electorate under which a kind of unavoidable inter-dependence and need for mutual co-operation between members of the two communities are established and a situation is created in which neither community can afford to ignore and much less to be hostile to the other community." If all Muslim leaders, who themselves realise the benefit of Joint Electorates to the Muslims themselves, impress their views on their followers instead of being led by their followers, there is every hope of ensuring an early consensus of opinion among Muslims in favour of Joint Electorates.

Reprehensible.

We trust, for their own sake, the Bohra gentlemen, who, urged by the duty of saving the souls of Bohra women, went on a spiritual expedition to the Wellington Cinema the other day, have had time to think coolly over their conduct. They did not content themselves with methods of persuasion. They brandished, even used, sticks, bullied the management, subjected the audience in the theatre to an impertinent scrutiny by their lady volunteers, and most reprehensible of all, themselves presumed to examine closed motor-cars to make sure that the ladies inside were not Bohras. Unchivalrous hooliganism was practised in the name of religion. Atiya Begum Saheba was not exaggerating when she described their behaviour as "most disgusting." The "Evening News of India," a journal by no means hostile to the Mulla Sahib and his followers, suggests that the incidents at Dhobi Talao were not unconnected with opposition to the Wakf Act. Whether the suspicion entertained by our contemporary and many others, is justified or not, there is no doubt that demonstrations against the Act have not been free from instances of rowdyism and assaults on those who support the application of the Act to the Dawoodi Bohra community. Now, all this is objectionable not only in itself, but also because of the unfavourable way in which it reacts on others. We hope, these enthusiasts will have sense enough to realise that hooliganism ultimately hurts those who practise it.

Servants Of India Society.

The report of the Servants of India Society for the year 1930-31 bears ample, but in a way superfluous, testimony to the valuable many-sided services rendered to the country by this great institution. The Society has, indeed, consistently maintained the noble tradition of disinterested service laid down by its great founder, Gopal Krishna Gokhale. It is unnecessary here to review the well-known services the members of the Society like Messrs. Sastri, Deodhar, Thakkar, Kunzru, Joshi and several others less known to fame, but serving their Motherland none-the-less sincerely. It is encouraging to note that the number of members, that is, Life-workers of the Society, has been steadily increasing and now stands at 26. We see from the report that many young men in India are eager to join the Society, but cannot be admitted as members for want of funds. To philanthropists, who may be anxious to confine their beneficence to really worthy institutions we would unhesitatingly commend the Servants of India Society as being among the worthiest. It has nobly served the country for a generation and deserves to be placed on a sound financial basis.

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Chinese Civilisation.

ITS GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

In a paper read before a meeting of the Burma League of Neighbours, held at Rangoon recently, Mr. Nyan Maine briefly outlined the history of the Civilisation of China from the earliest times down to the modern period. The paper reads:—

THE EARLIEST STAGE.

Of all the ancient empires of the world, such as Egypt, Rome, Greece, and Babylon, China alone has successfully withstood the disintegrating effects of time and the disruptive forces of nature, while others rose and crumbled away in the course of centuries. Up till now, China, since the foundation of her empire, has maintained her dignity and position although time and again she has experienced periods of turmoil and confusion in the course of her history. This fact alone goes to justify that the civilisation of China is one of the greatest and most respected civilisations of the world. There is no gainsaying the fact that the civilisation of the world is indebted to a great extent to China, and it is also an undisputed fact that China played the role of a pioneer in many fields, both of science and arts.

Considering the earliest stage of Chinese civilisation, we find that there existed a distinct period in the annals of Chinese history called. The Feudal Age, dating from about 1,000-220 B.C. As early as The Feudal Age, there was a high state of civilisation in China. Early Chinese records state that tables and chairs were in use, while Chinese aristocrats adorned themselves in robes of silk, spun and women by the women. The records also state that there were "casters of bronze vessels, and workers in gold, silver and iron". It is interesting to note that the art of healing was practised among the Chinese in their pre-historic times.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

In the domain of Law and Government, we find that as early as 200 B.C. there was a definite establishment of monarchy in China, and a system of government had already been inaugurated. The ancient and well recognised notion that all lands belonged to the Crown, became established, and consequently all land is held in consideration of a land tax, payable to the Sovereign. Although Chinese monarchy was autocratic in form, yet it was democratic in operation. Life was remarkably safe in China, as no one could be executed until one's name had been submitted to the Emperor. The Penal Code of China appears to have been farmed in a lenient spirit, though many are ignorant of this fact. Allowances are made for weakness of human nature, while prompt surrender or acknowledgment of an offence, before it is otherwise discovered, entitles the offender in some cases to a full and free pardon. Great latitude is allowed in the general administration of the law and injustice is rarely inflicted by a too literal interpretation of the Code. As the Chinese are a peace-loving people, litigation is not encouraged Hence there is no bar or legal profession. Disputes are referred to the elders and if the cases are of a commercial nature, they are brought before the guilds, and are settled without reference to the established law of the land, and the parties to the cases are expected to abide by the decisions of the elders or the guilds.

RELIGION AND SUPERSTITION.

With regard to another phase of the Chinese civilisation, that is in dealing with the religion and superstition of the people, one is led to believe that the Chinese are not a very religious people, though rather superstitious. The dominant religion in China has been and still is Buddhism, but the type of Buddhism now prevalent in China is of such a nature that almost everyone has some kind of conception of the "Law". At a very early date in the history of China, Buddhism had already taken a firm hold on the imagination of Chinese poets and painters. A poet of the 8th century A.D., who realised the meaning of Buddhism, is said to have expressed.

"O thou pure Faith, had I but known thy scope,
The Golden God had long since been my hope."

The coming of Buddhism into China dates from 200 B.C., when a Chinese scholar received as a present Buddhist books from an envoy of the Great Yuechins, who had adopted Buddhism and formed a powerful kingdom between India and Parthia (Afghan). In the reign of Emperor Huan-Ti (146-167 A.D.) Buddhism received the royal patronage.

But it was not till the Tarter Dynasty of the Wei which reigned over North China between 386-557 A.D. that Buddhism really conquered China.

Side by side with Buddhism there were two other so-called religions that found patronage in China. There were Taoism and Confucianism. Both these, though regarded, as religions by the Chinese, are in reality. Moral Codes propounded by the two sages Lao Tzu and Confucious. The teachings of the philosopher Lao Tzu were summed up in the world "Tao" meaning a path or a road to virtue, while the sayings of Confucious deal with duties towards one's neighbour and the affairs of this wordly life. So upon closer investigation one finds that both Taoism and Confucianism which flourished happily side by side with Buddhism in China cannot claim the status of religion at all.

Mention must be made about ancestral worship, which forms a marked feature of Chinese religious life from time immemorial. Ancestral worship includes various kinds of food and drink, which are offered to appease the soul of the dead and at the same time to gain a liberal share of his blessing. Ancestral worship is practised by every Chinese sect and clan and the degree of pomp and splendour with which it is carried out varies according to the wealth of the class in question. There is a special month allocated for Ancestral worship, and it is only during this particular month that the ceremony is performed both by poor and rich alike.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Turning to another phase of Chinese Civilisation, we find that the deepest reverence is paid by the Chinese to literature and learning. Scholars in China are the most respected class of people, for in the eyes of the Chinese literature and learning form the ideal asset to a nation of civilians.

While dealing with this aspect of the Civilisation of China, it is interesting to note that China has, since the early stages of her history, a Civil Service of her own. The appointments to the Civil Service are conducted through open competitive examinations held periodically, in which a high uniform standard is maintained. The result was that only the best brains of the empire are appointed, and hence the Civil Service of China commands an unrestricted respect throughout the length and breadth of the empire. A notable feature of the open competitive examination is that unlike other superior services of other nations there is no age limit for competitors. To gain admission into the Chinese Civil Service by improper means would it detected lead to the penalty of death, so the Civil Service is really one of high order.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

In art and artitecture, China at a very early period reached loftily heights long before other nations had begun to paint or construct buildings. In China, literature and art appears to be very closely associated, as every scholar is versed in the art of painting. The Sung period of Chinese history is perhaps the period in which Chinese art flourished at its best. The Sung art has distinct feautures of its own unlike the characteristics of early Chinese paintings. The attempt to unite the reproduction of the spirit of the object painted and the dismissal of fidelity to outline are the chief aims of Chinese painters. Chinese painters, from very early period till a few centuries ago, have invariably drawn their inspiration from nature. To quote from the writings of a Chinese painter of the fifth 'century.—"To gaze upon the clouds of autumn, a soaring exultation in the soul: to feel the spring breeze stirring wild exultant thoughts; what is here in the possession of gold and gems to compare with delights like these? And then to unroll the portfolio and spread the silk, and to transfer to it the glories of flood and fell, the green forest, the blowing winds, the white water of the rushing cascade, as with turn of the band a divine influence descends upon the scene.... These are the joys of painting."

THE GREAT WALL.

The wealth and skill of the Chinese were not lavished in the erection of too many private mansions or public building, save the world famous Great Wall of China which is still one of the wonders of the world. The peculiar massiveness and solidity and grandeur of the Great Wall of China accounts for the high standard of Chinese architecture even in the days of its construction. Interpreted historically, the Great Wall of China was the symbol of the unity of China. It distinguished China from the floating Nomadic population of the North.

In inventive, mechanical and engineering skill, the Chinese have always excelled. A few of the more important inventions and discoveries may be cited. As early as 700 B.C. the Chinese were the first to manufacture silk, It was the production of silk by the Chinese that earned for China the name of the "Silken East". The discovery and manufacture of Porcelain sixteen centuries ago, when the art reached its perfection, brought China into closer touch with the West. The invention of gun-powder and the art of printing will always be linked with the name of China so long as history survives. All these various inventions and discoveries go to show that the Chinese Civilisation in its inventive, mechanical and engineering phases is one of high order.

SPORT.

In the field of sport, China is by no means backward. The popular game of "hawking" was practical in China as early as the First Century B.C., while hunting and angling are referred to in many ancient poems written by eminent Chinese poets. Boxing and wrestling form another type of diversion for the Chinese, while as early as Fifth Century A.D. the game of football was played in China.

Before concluding my paper, I feel it my duty to discuss in short the Civilisation of China at the present day. With regard to this I shall not say much as the essence of Chinese Civilisation really lies in the evolution of her early history. The modern Chinese Civilisation is essence the sum total of the gradual development of the olden civilisation. The awakening of China in the modern period of a prodigious event in the world history. China at present possesses many thousd miles of railroads and telegraph lines, besides numerius factories, mills and mines equipped with up to date machinery.

In conclusion, I cannot do better than quote the words of an eminent historian, who said: "If we go back to the Fifteenth Century, we shall find that the standard of civilisation was much higher in China than in Europe, while Marco Polo, the famous Venetian traveller of the Thirteenth Century, who actually lived in China twenty-four years, and served as an official under the Khan, has left it on record that the magnificence of the Chinese cities and the splendour of the Chinese Courts outrivalled anything he had ever seen or heard of."K"New Burma".

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SKETCHES FROM ISLAMIC HISTORY.

—:o:—

Education In Islam.

(By the Late Mr. S. KHUDA BUKHSH).

We have authority for stating that the Quraish, by reason of their commercial activity which brought them into touch with the world outside Arabia, were not unlettered. Even anterior to Islam they could red and write. Different, however, was the case at Medina, where the date-planters and husbandmen scarcely needed that accomplishment. Not to speak of men we have indeed a list of women, contemporary with the Prophet, who were familiar with writing. But with the dawn of Islam reading and writing became an imperative neccssity and the Prophet, with a clear vision and a rare insight, discerned its importance and bearing on the faithful. After the victory at Badr he employed the Quraish captives in teaching the boys of Medina to write. Twelve boys were attached to each of the competent Mekkan prisoners, who according to arrangement were to be set free as soon as their work was done. Matters stood thus,—while at Mekka the ability to write was not out of the common, it was rare and exceptional at Medina, and therefore those familiar with this art were honoured there with the title of Kamil (perfect).

The precept and example of the Prophet arroused ardour and stimulated activity, and the passion for literacy spread with amazing rapidity. The fountain of all Law and Theology,—the very foundation of all orthodox learning—Moslems keenly felt and insistently urged the knowledge of the Quran as their first and foremost duty.

THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

And to the commercial necessity or a vanishing age was now added a religious obligation, outweighing the former by far in weight and important. The Prophet is reported to have said: "A father can confer upon his child no more valuable gift than a good education; and again, it is better that a man should secure an education for his child than he bestow a Sa' in charity." Whether genuine or apocryphal, it indicates the spirit of the age which set so high a value on education. And thus in Arabia under a palm-tree, in a tent or in a private house—be where it may—instruction was freely and generously given. They were, so to speak, so many schools to quench the far spreading thirst for knowledge. Ibn Khallikan tells us of a certain Abu Mohammad who taught boys by the side of Abu Amar's house. But these improvised schools were merely a prelude to more stable institutions. And among these the first place assuredly belongs to the Mosque, where the faithful at one and the same time enriched the soul and broadened the mind. But early, indeed, we come across references to Kuttab (elementary schools). UMM Salim, mother of Anas b. Malik (or according to another account Umm Salama, wife of the Prophet) asks a Mu'allim Kuttub (teacher of a school) to sent her some school-boys preferably of the slave-classes—to assist her in woolcarding. Note the words "preferably of the slave-class"; these unmistakably show that slaves were not shut out from the benefit of school-education. It is further reported that Abu Huraira, Ibn Omar and Abu Ubaid (who fought at Badr, passing by a Kuttab, attracted the attention of boys. At a very early period the tablet (Lauh) for practising reading and writing is mentioned too. The female "Companion" Umm al-Darda writes on one such tablet wise sentences as reading-lessons for boys. That elementary education under the first two Calipas made rapid progress is turher borne out by the fact that, under Omar, the soldiers of Mesopotamia and Syria who met in Armenia frequently fought over isolated texts of the holy book.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The evidence before us thus justifies the conclusion, that a good beginning in the path of elementary education had already been made before the Omayyads came to the helm of the State. Under them we find elementary education on a firmer footing. In his less prosperous days Hajjaj, the great statesman, was a school-master at Taif. And so was the poet Kumait, at the mosque of Kufa. Just before Hajjaj, Jubair b. Hayya, who rose to the position of administrator of Ispahan, was also a teacher in a school at Taif. Dahhaq b. Muzahim (d. 105 A.H.|723 A.D.) kept an elementary school at Kufa where instruction was given free of charge. In the 2nd century, A. H. a bedawi of the tribe of Riyah is reported to have settled as a mu'allim (teacher) at Basra, where he kept a school and charged a tuition-fee.

Along with the mosques and the kuttabs there were Court-schools for the education of the Omayyad princes. Abdul Malik is reported to have given full permission to the tutor of his son to chastise him. On the fall of the Omayyad dynasty, what weighed heaviest on the Omayyads in custody, was the loss of education sustained by their children. The Mu'addib (Instructor) is a constant figure at the Omayyad Court.

The entire teaching-system of the Muslims falls into two grounds: the elementary school and the school for higher education. We shall deal with the latter in the sequel. But what calls for notice here is that the schools in the earlier stages were the outcome of purely voluntary efforts. They were not controlled by regulations, nor were they fettered by State supervision. Interwoven pre-eminently with religion was this zeal for teaching and learning. The spiritual power which the Quran exercised over many nations led them on, without any extraneous pressure, to a desire to read it for themselves, and this desire by itself spread all over the Islamic world. And thus elementary schools grew up quite naturally, without compulsion from above, throughout the Islamic Empire.—"Statesman."

DESPICABLE PROPAGANDA.

What Correspondents Of Anglo-Indian Papers Stoop To

The "Leader" writes:—

With the unfortunate (breakdown) of the negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government of India on the question of the collections in Gujerat, the 'special representatives' of the Anglo-Indian papers seem to have got one more opportunity to indulge in provoking propaganda. The Congressmen have their faults and shortcomings for which they can be legitimately taken to task. But deliberate misrepresentation is a different matter which cannot be treated indifferently by those who are interested in keeping acknowledged journalistic standards untarnished. We are astonished to read in the "Statesman" a report from its special representative at Simla in which reference was made to 'a man unamenable to reason and commanding the minimum of respect, even in the party over which he nominally presides.' It is unnecessary to characterize this description of the Mahatma. The Delhi Pact proves to the hilt that he is not unamenable to reason. The proceedings of the Karachi Congress make it plain that his hold over the Congress was anything but nominal. Every body who is anybody worth counting, whether he belongs to the Congress or not, holds the Mahatma in unsurpassed esteem. That even in such a case where facts cannot be disputed, these 'special correspondents' should stoop to despicable propaganda reveals them in their true colours. They are only anxious—some of them, at anyrate,—to widen the gulf of differences between the Government and the Congress and plunge the country into yet greater distress. The activities of such correspondents are reprehensible. The papers which spread the poisonous stuff provided by them deserve the strongest condemnation.

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Danger To Public Health

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg the favour of your columns to enable me to voice the grievance of a large portion of the public against the daily increasing dtnger of infection owing to lepers crowding the footpaths and streets of Bombay. Their presence on the footpaths has been the subject of frequent complaints before but at least the public can take the care to avoid them only recently. I have had frequent occasions of noticing some of them jostling with unsuspecting people on the streets where one can never be aware of their presence till they hold their frightful sores for inspection,they are a serious source of danger to public health. I trust the Municipality will take immediate measures to remedy this danger by removing them to an asylum or if all of them cannot be attended to, by allotting them certain spots on uncrowded footpaths where they might beg for their living.—Yous, etc.

P. A. D'SOUZA.

August, 22.

Union Of Bank Clerks

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised to read Mr. Khambhata's letter in your today's issue. He askes the correspondent—a Clerk—to form a union of the Bank's employees and seek the redress of their grievances through it. I put it to Mr. Khambhata whether the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India who were sufficiently united and who had the backing of a powerful body, the Shareholders Association, have achieved any favourable result. I suppose if any of the Bank's employees comes forwtard to form a union he will be at once dismissed under some pretext of retrenchment. I draw Mr. Khambhata's attention to Mr. Maniam's case, reported in your to-day's issue, and request him to come forward and help Mr. Maniam in establishing the right of Bank's employees to form their union. I also request the Shareholders' Association to raise their voice against this victimization and put the administration of the Bank of India under searchlight particularly regarding the questions relating to Indianisation. allowances pensions and payment of gratuity.—Yours, etc.

M. N. D.

August, 22.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE RULES MODIFIED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Friday, the 30th January last Mr. Panthaki on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Brigade authority directly substantiated the fears expressed by me in my correspondence published in your issue of the 30th December last, in which I quoted three rules verbatim from the General Regulation Book (1927) of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Oberseas. The Superintendent of the Parsi Division while talking shelter behind the so-called exception to Regulation No. 71, did not quote the exact wording of the Rule No. 69 (1927) for reasons best known to himself, which rule does not at all refer to the question of "Funds" nor is it a saving clause.

Now let us compare Mr. Panthaki's attitude to-day with what he himself suspected and did in the years 1925-26. The suspicion and fear of probable disbanding of the Parsi Division originated from and was conveyed to members of the Division and others in 1925 by Mr. Panthaki himself. The original regulation was amended as Rule No. 69 in 1925 and as No. 71 in 1927, when the words "Funds, etc," were added by the Brigade Overseas (London) authorities. Consequently Mr. Panthaki consulted lawyers and tried to save the funds of the Division from finally passing into the hands of the London Headquarters authorities, as he feared that this Division was to be soon closed. A Trust Deed was made on 10-4-1926 in favour of the Official Trustee of Bombay for an aggregate sum, collected under the old Regulation, amounting to Rs. 46,600/-, a copy of which is enclosed herewith for your information. Clause No. 7 of this Trust Deed is contadictory to above Rule No. 71.

In your issue of 30-12-1930 I have demanded an autholitative and sound guarantee to the effect that the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas would not claim their right upon the properties of the Division under their existing rules and in case of failure by the authors of the appeal for funds to secure such guarantee, necessary steps to safe-guard the interest of the donors of the Parsi Charity would be taken.

I habe now the pleasure, on the strength of the higher authority of the Order of St. John Ambulance in London, to publish that Mr. Panthaki's defence was incorrect. The London Headquarters of the venerable order of St. John Ambulance in their letter write as under:—

"In reply to your question I would inform you that as a result of correspondence with Headquarters in India certain modifications of the Brigade Regulations have been made which it is hoped will prove satisfactory to those officially interested."

Enclosed please find a true copy of the above letter for your information. Mr .Panthaki gives us to understand as if there is nothing objectionable in the Rules. The authorities in London admit our objections and inform that rules have been modified. Now it is for the public and donors to judge who has assumed the role of champion of the Parsi charity. These revised rules have not come to our hands. Everything depends upon how these rules are modified. More when we get and study them.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PATEL.

394, Grant Road,
Bombay, Aug. 21.

G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the most misleading report about a meeting of the Branch held at Nagpur on the 14th of August at Humpyard, Nagpur. The report is published in the "Prabhat" and purports to have been sent by some Comrade. I am sure that the editor of the esteemed paper in justice to our Branch will publish the correct version. The meeting on the 14th instant was held by our Branch to explain the decisions of the Bombay Executive Committee, Mr. Ruiker presiding. Mr. Mukendalall Sircar, the General Secretary, addressed the meeting. Mr. Mohanlal, one of our Secretaries of our Branch and a leader of the strikers, addressed the meeting and condemned the revolutionary programme of Kulkarni and Sirdesai Group and their disruptive tactics. Mr. Ruiker then allowed Mr. D. B. Kulkarni of his own accord to address the meeting. Mr. Kulkarni then made a most rambling and irrelevant speech, practically disowning all his party principles and showing himself as a Reformist. Mr. Niyogi then addressed the meeting and appealed for unity. He highly praised the sacrifice of Mr. Ruiker in the cause of the Railway workers. Mr. Ruiker made a very appealing speech and exhorted the workers to remain loyal to the Union. He strongly condemned the revolt raised by the Kulkarni Group and asked the workers to stand by Union discipline and carry on the Union work according to the mandate of the Union. The following resolution was then passed unanimously:—

"This meeting gives its wholehearted support to the resolution of the Executive Committee of the G.I.P.R. Union passed at Bombay on the 26th of July 1931 and condemns the disruptive tactics of the Kulkarni, Sirdesai Group and calls upon all the G. I. P. R. Workers to disown them."

Not a single worker voted against the resolution. The report appearing in the "Prabhat" is wholly incorrect. Our Branch is solidly in favour of the recent Bombay decisions of the Union.—Yours, etc.,

M. W. JOSHI,
Secretary, Nagpur Branch,
G. I. P. R. Union.

Nagpur, Aug. 20.

FAIRPLAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the interests of peace and prosperity in our very much tried land and above all, good-will between India and Britain it will not be out of place at this juncture to emphasise the necessity of a compromise on the sore points of disagreements between the Congress and the Government.

From the correspondence released for publication in regard to the alleged breaches of the Delhi Pact on either sides, the adamant and uncompromising attitude of the Government manifests itself and it is acutely felt that at this crucial stage of proceedings, the Government of India, in their own interests and that of the people they rule, should relax in their determination unless they want to bring the vital issues to a positively catostrophic end.

An eminent authority in the matters of administration in the person of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, has opined that the demand put forth by Mr. Gandhi for some sort of a tribunal to obtain justice, was not one that would in any sense trench upon the powers of the Government to administrate under the powers vested in them, and that the Government stood to loose nothing on the face of the ebidence they could adduce pertaining to the various breaches of the Pact committed by the Congress.

Moreover, public opinion has proved to the Government that the nation as a whole upheld the resolution of the Congress debarring Mr. Gandhi from participating in the R. T. C. All these facts put together, coupled with Government's insistence in their present attitude conjures up visions of suffering which the people of India are still ill-fated to face. To avoid this and the recrudescence of all trouble should be the Government's and the people's primary and fundamental duty.

With this object in view, it would be in the fitness of things if the Government were to accede to the requests of Mr. Gandhi and once again acquiesce in the popular demand of world opinion and be fair and just by India.

The talk of sympathy towards India's aspirations to be an equal partner in the Commonwealth of Nations that we have often heard in the past from Englishmen does not at all justify their actions particularly, at the present moment. and it is further felt that instead of advancing the cause of India the atmosphere created at the present moment by the Civil Service is too galling by reason of the impediments they have created in regard to this Delhi Pact which appear to involve not a point of law but questions of moral obligations which the Government should have creditably discharged.

Howeber, since the world opinion is in favour of some sort of an enquiry into the alleged breaches on either sides, the Government would do well in complying with this popular demand under the circumstances, and clear the path of all impediments towards a permanent solution of India's problem by what they call a "Constitutional method" by securing the representation of the Congress at the R. T. C.—Yours, etc.,

ALOY S. LOBO.

Adenwala Mansion,
Nagpada, August 22, 1931.

"INDIA DOES NOT EXPORT TABLES TO IMPORT CHAIRS"

((Continued from page 4).

materials of vital importance to the Italian market

The agreement of August 2, 1930, which was realised ahead of the fixed time, and the agreement concluded on April 27, 1931, providing a much broader basis for financing and crediting Soviet purchases are proof of a steady growth of our economic relations in the future.

Mr. Levinson declared that the trade turnover is not the only factor characterising our economic relations with Italy. The Soviet Union makes extensive use of the Italian commercial fleet for transporting Soviet purchases made abroad and Soviet exports. During 1929-30, for instance, 80,000,000 lires were expended by Soviet organisations in charactering Italian tonnage and during the current year this sum will be considerably increased.

COVIET-ITALIAN CONTRACTS.

The utilization of Italian technique in our industrial construction is also a factor of considerable importance in our economic relations with Italy. Contracts have been signed with many prominent Italian firms for the providing of specialists and engineers to advise in the construction of plants (ball-bearing, elevated trains, etc.) in metallurgy and other branches of industry.

A very good sign of the friendly relations existing between our two countries is the fact that the Italian presses and Italian public opinion quickly construed the real purpose behind the campaign conducted in other countries against Soviet exports under the slogan of so called "Soviet dumping."

Our export consists of such commodities in which Italy stands in most need. Besides our wheat which has proved to be of the highest quality and found a ready sale on the Italian market, we also export oil, lumber cotton coal other products. Italy provides us all the facilities necessary to increase our exports by granting us favourable conditions in respect to sanitary-veterinary tariffs, etc. Only under such conditions is it possible to achieve such great dimensions in the growth of our trade.

The arrival of the Italian Delegation to Moscow is the natural result of that great interest which is current in Italian business circles for the last two-three years. The delegation will be able to become thoroughly acquainted with the Soviet market and may have far-reaching effects."

BANK EMPLOYEES' UNION PRESIDENT

Summary Dismissal

Mr. S. N. Natu, Secretary, Bank Employees' Union, writes:—

Mr. E. V. S. Maniam, the President of the Bank Employees' Union, and the editor of the new popular monthly magazine "The Champion of Salaried Employees" has been victimised by his employers.

Mr. Maniam was an employee of the Bank of India, Ltd., and on Thursday evening Mr. W Whittington, the Acting Manager, sent for him and summarily dismissed him saying "that the Directors did not wish to continue his services any more in the Bank."

Mr. Maniam has been taking an active part in the Congress and Labour Movement.

It is understood that his cause has been taken up strongly by the various Unions. Complaint has also been lodged to the Congress Labour Committee of which Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas is the Secretary. Mr. Maniam was last year a member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and of the Labour Sub-Committee.

NAVIGATION BY WIRELESS

New Type Of Rotating Beacon Station For Rangoon

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company issued the following statement on August 4th:

A wireless beacon station which enables ships' pilots to take their bearings with a stop watch is to be erected by the Marconi Company at Rangoon as a special aid to navigation in the busy shipping channel of the principal port of Burma.

This type of wireless beacon has a vertical loop aerial which revolves at a steady speed, making one complete revolution in 60 seconds, and emitting a well defined beam of wireless waves in its own plane as it turns. When the plane of the loop points to the north, and again when it points to the east, a distinctive signal is sounded, while at other times a steady dash is emitted.

By observing with a stop watch the time taken between hearing the north or east signal and the moment when the steady signal reaches minimum—through the revolution of the aerial—the navigator of a ship can calculate exactly the direction in which the wireless beacon lies. The speed of rotation being one revolution per minute, the number of seconds from the reception of the north signal to the reception of the minimum signal multiplied by six gives the bearing in degree. An ordinary wireless receiver such as is carried on practically all sea-going ships is suitable for these observations.

This novel system of direction finding by wireless was developed experimentally by the British Air Ministry, from whom Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Limited has now acquired the commercial rights. Stations have been erected by the Air Ministry and the Radio Research Board for experimental and testing purposes at Orfordness, Farnborough, and Gosport, but the rotating beacon to be built at Rangoon by the Marconi Company is the first of this type to be built abroad and the first to be ordered for general use.

Flag Day Next Sunday.

The Publicity Secretary, of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

The A. I. C. C. has fixed Sunday, (30th instant), as the All-India Flag Day. On that day the New National Flags should be hoisted on every house in the city. It should be also flown on bi-cycles, motor cars, motor cycles and other vehicles.

Flags of different sizes will be sold from Monday, (24th) at the offices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the District Congress Committees, and all Khadi Bhandars in the city. Also a number of Congress Volunteers will hawk them.

About 300 Sevikas from the Desh Sevika Sangh, Hindustani Seva Dal, Rashtriya Mahila Mandal and other organisations with sealed collection boxes, will invade all quarters and collect contributions in exchange of small flags for button-holes; there is no fixed price for them. Money so collected will go to the "Prohibition Fund" of the B. P. C. C. These small flags will bear the stamp of the B. P. C. C.

Maternity Ward For Karwar.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

KARWAR, Aug. 20.

At a public meeting convened by the Municipal President, and held in the Mitra Samaj Hall, last evening, the Collector Mr S. Aminoddin presiding. Mr. Shantaram Mangesh Kulkarni was thanked for his donation of Rs. 9,000 towards a maternity Ward in the Civil Hospital here.

Dr. Kalle, the Civil Surgeon, outlined the proposed scheme, which would need about Rs. 13,000 more all of which was to be contributed by the public of Karwar. since the Government could not be expected to make any grant on account of the "financial stringency."

"SATANIC GOVERNMENT"

Mr. Aminoddin in his concluding remarks observed how charities in such humanitarian directions were to be far preferred to those given for mosques and temples, and continuing in this strain he could not resist the temptation of having a fling at those who criticised the "Satanic" West and its "Satanic" institutions.

Malvan Rajapur Flood Relief Fund.

The following is the list of contributions to the Malvan Rajapur Flood Relief Fund raised by the Bombay Commission Agents Association for the relief of the distresed and helpless people of those parts:—

Shreemant Narayanrao Anant Shiwaji Desai Rs. 1001, The Grain Marchents' Association Rs. 500, Seth Deoji Khetsi Rs. 275, Seth Hirji Ghelabhai Rs. 275. Messrs. Wasudeo Keshov and Co., Rs. 251, Seth Gordhandas Khetsi Rs. 201, Seth Hashambhai Pemji Rs. 201, Seth Krupal Harsi Rs. 201, Seth Punja Thakarsi Rs. 201, Seth Khetsi Chaturbhuj Rs. 201, Seth Raoji Nensi Rs. 251, Seth Rahimtula Bhanji Rs. 161, Seth Wasudeo Parshram Wagh Rs. 151, Messrs. Anant Ganasham Asgaokar Rs. 125, Messrs. Hari Ganesh Prabhu Rs. 125, Messrs. Balaji Sitaram Naik Rs. 125, Messrs. Mahadeo Atmaram Parsikar Rs. 125, Messrs. Shivram Raghoba Prabhu Rs. 125, Messrs. Hiralal Pranjiwandas Rs. 125, Messrs. Nathubhai Hirji Rs. 125, Messrs. Lakhmidas Shamji Rs. 125, Messrs. Vithaldas Haribhai Rs. 125, Messrs. Kababhai Jagjiwan Rs. 125, Messrs. Jaywant Shantaram Rs. 125, Messrs. Bhagwandas Punjabhai Rs. 125, Messrs. Bhikabhai Harichand Rs. 125, Messrs. Babubhai Bhagwandas Rs. 125, Messrs. Mahadeo Bapoo Zatye Rs. 125, Messrs. Narayan Balvant Deshpande Rs. 125, Messrs. Shankar Pandurang Punalekar Rs. 125, Messrs. R. A. Gurupadappa Bagevadi Rs. 125, Messrs. Govind Vishwanath Borwankar Rs. 125, Messrs Jayram Vyankaji Bedekar Rs. 125, Messrs. Hari Pandurang Lele Rs. 125, Messrs. Ramchandra Gopal & Co., Rs. 125, Messrs. V. Mathuradas Rs. 125, Messrs. Khimji Murarji Rs. 125, Mr. Vallabhdas Dayal Rs. 125, Mr. Karimbhai Lalji Sajan Rs. 101, Mr. Keshao Vishnoo Gokhle Rs. 101, Mr. Mulchand Jaywantrai Rs. 101, Mr. Savalaram Mulshet Rs. 101 Mr. Dhanji Bhojraj Rs. 101, Mr Dangre Brothers. Rs. 101, Mr. Kantilal Manilal Rs. 101, Mr. Hiralal Sakalchand Chahavala Rs. 101. Total Rs. 7903.

Rs. 125, Bhikabhai Harichand Rs. 125, Babubhai Bhagwandas Rs. 125, Mahadeo Bapoo Latye Rs. 125, Narayan Balvant Deshpande Rs. 125, Shankar Pandurang Punalekar Rs. 125, R. A. Gurupadappa Bagevadi Rs. 125, Govind Vishwanath Borwankar Rs. 125, Jayram

Bohras of Nagpur observed hartal on Friday as a protest against Wakf Act. A procession consisting of over 400 Bohras with black flags passed through the city and ended at mosque in Itwari where a protest meeting was held.

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Best for Complexion

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Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once—

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The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They are like Magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 Days.

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Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come t Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th the interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 00 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakkai Maru	4903	20 Aug.	28 Aug.
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x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
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COMMENCING SATURDAY 29th

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DRAUPADI

ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING DRAMA

With ZILLO, ERMELINE, JAGDISH, ELISER, PRITHVIRAJ, RUSTOM AND OTHERS IN LEADING ROLES.

Directed by B. P. MISHRA.

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Property of one European gentleman and others.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A COLUMBIA ALL-TALKING PICTURE.

Ladies Of Leisure

Featuring.
BARARA STANWICK
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A Super Screen Sensation.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
The British All-Talking Comedy

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Featuring BERT COOTE and The Fox Production "ENTER THE QUEEN."

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Silent Version of This Picture won the Gold Medal.

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Lalitkaladarsha

GRANT ROAD.

RIPON THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, 26th August, 1931: at 9 P.M.

SHIKKA KATYAR

THURSDAY, 27th August, 1931, at 3-30 P.M. (MATINEE SHOW).

RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKASHA

SATURDAY, 29th August, 1931 at 4 P.M.

SUNDAY, 30th August, 1931 at 3-30 P.M.

NEKJAT MARATHA

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Time:—8—12, 3—7.

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FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

—:o:—

Bombay, August 25.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT—
Oct. 3s. 11-1/4d. Up 3/8d.
Dec. 4s. 1d. Up 1/2d.
Mar. 4s. 3-7/8d. Up 3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT—
Chicago, August 24.
Septr. Dol. 47-3/8 —1-1/4.
Decr. Dol. 51-1/4 —1-1/4.
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LONDON LINSEED—
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Market:—Quiet.

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Octr. 11.51 Pp 1.
Novr. 11.60 Up 2.
Market:—Steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL—
Sept/Decr. 15sh. Up 3d.
Jan/April 15sh. 6d. —3d.
Market:—Quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR—
Septr. 1.30 —3.
Decr. 1.30 —5.
March 1.35 —3.
Market:—Easy.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago)—"Prices declined on liquidation, bear pressure and bearish visible. Closed barely steady."

LINSEED—
Prices on this market declined owing to the weak Argentine exchange.

LINSEED OIL—
A fall early in the week in the price of this commodity attracted buyers in view of the tariff rumours.

WHEAT.
Prices fluctuated but more activity was displayed. Large sales of Danubian and Russian wheat especially were reported to have been transacted at low rates. Later in the week the market became quieter while awaiting the result of the Government economy proposals.

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 24.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

October	7.06
January	7.38
March	7.57

New York, Noon Call:—

October	7.06
January	7.38
March	7.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool. Opening	Aug. 24. Closing.
August		3.70+.11
September		3.72+.11
October	3.71	3.77+.11
November		3.79+.11
December		3.84+.12
January	3.81	3.88+.11
February		3.93+.11
March	3.91	3.98+.11
April		4.02+.11
May		4.06+.11
June		4.09+.11
July		4.13+.12
August		4.13+.12
Middling Spot		3.82+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool. Aug. 24.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	3,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool. Aug. 24.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.06
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.21
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.36
Oomra Good	2.79
Oomra Fully Good	2.89
Oomra Fine	3.04
Bengal Good	2.69
Bengal Fully Good	2.79
Bengal Fine	2.89
Scinde Fully Good	2.79
Scinde Fine	2.89
Scinde Superfine	2.99

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool. Aug. 24.

Sakellaridis, September	5.64
October	5.70
November	5.81
January	6.01
March	6.18
May	6.35
July	6.49
F.G.F. Spot	5.90

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	6	0
Mint, Gold 1st Settlement	21	5	6
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	6	6
Silver, Ready	43	9	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	6	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43	7	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Aug. 25.

Castorseeds, Delivery Sept. 1931 Opening Rs. 32/8; Highest Rs. 33/2; Closing Rs. 32/14; Castorseeds, Delivery May 1932, Opening Rs. 28/14; Highest Rs. 29/13; Closing Rs. 29/9.

Groundnut Seeds, Delivery. Aug. 1931, Opening Rs. 34/4; Closing Rs. 34/6.

Groundnut Seeds, Delivery Feb. 1931, Opening Rs. 26/10; Highest Rs. 29/13; Closing Rs. 29/10.

POLICE RAID ON MONEY-LENDER'S HOUSE.

PATNA, August 24.

The police discovered about five lakhs of rupees and ornaments worth several thousands in the house of one Basant Lal, money-lender, which was raided on August 21. Nothing incriminating was found.—A.P.

Temporary Rally In Cotton On Better Political Outlook

DANGEROUS TO IGNORE MAMMOTH SUPPLY

Technical Position Weak

Bombay, August 25.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures market was active and and strong on bear covering, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and buying on the reaction theory. About one lakh bales of Speculative sales were covered. This covering action has weakened the technical situation and although there is room for a further temporary rise, it is dangerous to overlook the mammoth supply. According to the Census Bureau 90414 bales of the New Crop were ginned to the 15th instant against 573000 bales last season and 304000 in 1929-30 for the sme period. In 1926-27 when America produced the largest crop 1820000 bales were ginned by the middle of August. Thus the ginning report issued yesterday in no way indicates the probable yield but signifies that the crop is a late one and generally late crops are bumper ones. Of course a late crop has to pass through a little adverse weather such as excessive rains in September and early killing frost in October. But making usual allowances the crop is too big and favourable weather experienced during the last 25 days, make it almost impossible to reduce the Bureau's last estimate of 15-12 million bales. In the next four weeks, the new crop will begin to move in volumes and it is difficult to forsee any demand to absorb daily increasing hedge selling. As a matter of fact professional operators allow the market to improve with a view to re-sell on higher levels.

At present cotton prices are guided by political and financial developments of Europe. Any change is likely to have immediate effect on the course of prices. At the same time it is likely that before the issue of the next Bureau report there may be further short covering but we do not think it safe to follow the advance in the face of a bearish prospective situation. However, it will be better to keep square accounts and await further developments.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 16 points nad during the first fifteen minutes advanced 26 points over previous closing level. At this level there was increased selling pressure which caused a relapse of 15 points. Towards th eclose prices again hardened on renewed covering and closed at a rise of 23 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 7.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 19 points to 6.82 c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points. There was short covering and continental buying, then little American selling which was followed by more short covering. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points to 3.82 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 points. Egyptian Cotton prices advanced 18 to 15 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures session was very steady and closed at a rise of 45 to 36 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

On the Cotton market during the week under review spot evidenced fair demand. Apart from a slight improvement in the middle of the week on a revival of tariff rumours, nothing has transpired to relieve the bearish outlook on the Futures market, and buying power remained very small. Prices to-day improved on some week-end covering, but owing to the uncertain political situation, there was a general disinclination to operate. The Egyptian section manifested a quiet but steady tendency.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth:—Although considerable interest was late in the week displayed, the bearish outlook of the cotton market prevents any enterprise and business still lacks bulk. No important transactions have been mentioned in connection with India. But enquiry from China has been fairly plentiful. Otherwise, no business of any importance transpired.

Yarns:—Both in the American and Egyptian sections business continues difficult. Spinners were prepared to consider lower prices, but the majority of users are still very cautious.—Reuter.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 7.13 +.26

New York October Lowest 6.98 +.11.

New York December Highest 7.33 (10-15 a.m.)

New York December Lowest 7.19 (12-28 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. sent the following cable to two of their Liverpool friends:—

"Do you consider Farm Board's announcement regarding financing this crop also Government plans for legislating reduction in acreage practicable? Please also telegraph your views regarding next Bureau."

And they have replied as under:

(1) "Think crop will be financed easily. At present prices after 10th of this month part crop sold, expect tremendous holding movement. Legislation reducing acreage unlikely and impracticable, but must expect talks of many wild plans. Next Bureau should show little change."

(2) "Board only have proposed to buy one Cent under market through the Cooperatives. No Government plan yet for decrease in acreage. Do not expect much change next Bureau. Expect a further decline."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:+

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Cotton heavy short covering, estmated to be over 1,00,000 bales to-day. English political situation thought to be constructive. Weather continues favourable over entire belt." "Ginning report indications point to a late crop, and late crop generally large. Technical position of the market weakened. Hedging increasing, would favour sales on all rallies."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"Ginners report disregarded. Main feature politics, but some talk big acreage decrease next year."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable:—

"We are still bearish in the long run, but change in political situation may cause temporary reaction."

Messrs. Broul and Co. have received the following cable dated 24th instant (6-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market effected by heavy short covering, all markets particularly New York technical position weakened, ginnings show lateness of crop."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables:—

"The quantity ginned less than expected; the light ginning figures are no reason for reduced crop estimates. Advance owing to improved political outlook. Our opinion is that the advance is only temporary.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-13 a.m. New York cables:—Action Liverpool stimulating general covering.

12-35 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight, light to moderate rainfall in Amarillo Dist. (North-West Texas). Cool night.

2-29 p.m.: New York cables:—Further readjustment oversold consequence wet weather retarding movement bearish feeling unlessened.

5-33 p.m.: New York cables:—Everyone seems to think advance great opportunity to take short side, although would not buy, advise caution temporarily short side.

8-39 p.m.: Liverpool market advanced on short covering and very little cotton for sale. Very little hedge selling.

Reuter's cable: New York market was active and strong on bear covering, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and buying on the reaction theory.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq. 4.05

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 157½ eq. 3.57

Difference 48 points eq Rs. 21

New York May (close) 7.74 eq. 3.87

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 157½ eq. 3.57

Difference 30 points eq. Rs. 13.

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) October 47, May 35 (American point).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 24.

October	7.07+.20
December	7.28+.20
January	7.39+.21
March	7.58+.23
May	7.74+.18
Middling Spot	7.05+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 24.

October	7.06+.20
December	7.28+.20
Middling Spot	6.82+.19

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The Bombay Chronicle

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—:o:—

JAMAL MOHAMED'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT KERALA CONFERENCE

Strong Plea For Release Of Mopla Prisoners.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 23.

The Kerala Muslim Conference opened at Tellicherry to-day. Khan Sahib Qunhamed Coya, ex-M.L.C., on behalf of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and visitors in a lengthy speech, narrating the grievances of the Moplahs and denouncing the Government's policy regarding their education, the treatment of "rebellion" prisoners and State prisoners. He described the appalling illiteracy in the community and said: "I am constrained to say that even after such a disastrous calamity as the Malabar Rebellion of 1921, which is mainly attributed to the abysmal illiteracy of the Moplas, it is no credit to any civilized Government to allow such illiterate subjects to drift for themselves in the matter of education."

EDUCATIONAL POLICY CONDEMNED.

He wanted an up-to-date Arabic college in Kerala to train Mopla teachers and Kazis and Imams. Having kept the Moplas illiterate during a century of British rule, to such an extent that they could not foresee the dire results of the rebellion, (he said) the Government should have at least treated the people with sympathy. "But what we find even after so long a period and when all political prisoners in India have been set free, is that 1300 of our brothers are still rotting in jails or in the Andamans and a couple of hundreds are pining away their lives in strange lands as State prisoners with a starvation allowance. Almost all political and national associations have demanded their release. Yet the Government seems to be impervious to their sufferings." The speaker complained that nothing had been done, except distributing a few rupees, to the unfortunate dependents of the victims of the horrible waggon tragedy in the Rebellion, though ten lakhs of rupees collected as fine from the Moplas was still kept by the Government. Then he demanded the repeal of the Mopla Outrages Act "which outrages our religion, self-respect and humanity." Some of the provisions in that Act are "too barbarous to remain on the statute book of a civilized Government."

NO HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

"Referring to Hindu-Muslim relations, Mr. Coya said: "Ever since the blessed time of the Prophet we have been living in this beautiful country respected and honoured by our sister communities. It is our pride that there is no Hindu Muslim question in this district. Ever since our advent here, we have not only been well treated by the Hindus, but let us remember with gratitude that special facilities have been granted to us by Hindu Rulers of Kerala even to the extent of freedom to propagate our faith. This was the time when in the "civilized" countries of Europe, people were roasted alive for their religious faith. It remains an undying monument to the glory of the Hindus in Kerala that they have allowed the fullest religious freedom to all new-comers. Not only that, but our religion has been respected by our brethren in other faiths so much so that we have rarely heard of the wretched question of music before mosques. It is our glorious heritage that we have reciprocated in these matters to the fullest extent." He prayed that Kerala may be spared the sufferings from inter-communal strife, experienced in other parts of India.

Mr. Coya thought that the electorate question has been magnified beyond its importance in the new constitution. He said they could not approve of any system which was detrimental to national growth and he commended the Madras Muslim formula.

GOVT. SERVICE NOT THE GOAL.

Janab Jamal Mohamed, M.L.A., delivered a message of peace and goodwill, in his Presidential address. He appealed for Muslim solidarity and national unity. He asked the gather to view all questions in the true perspective and not to quarrel over petty matters, neglecting vital problems. He observed that communal organisations should work as complementary to one another and not in antagonistic manner. They must always keep in their view the common good of the country. Then inter-communal misunderstandings would cease. An important cause of the trouble was that the Muslims did not pace with sister communities in educational progress. So he urged them to take to education. Islam did not differentiate between religious and secular education but commended the acquisition of all kinds of knowledge. He mentioned the example of ancient Muslim universities. While he recognised and urged the need for religious education in schools, he asked them also to study sciences. He dwelt on the imperative need for industrial and commercial education. He saw no difficulty in providing for religious education of all communities in the schools, and said that it was most desirable that each community should understand not only its own religion but also the religious points of view of every other community, so that the communal quarrels might cease. While he wanted Muslims to contribute their quota to the administration of the country, not so much for enabling some of them to earn their livelihood, but for sharing the responsibilities and privileges of administration, and to ensure confidence of Muslims in it, he warned them that Government service must not be considered as their goal of education. He emphasised on the scope for developing the resources of the country.

JT. ELECTORATE THE BEST SAFEGUARD.

Referring to the impending changes in the constitution, Mr. Jamal Mohamed deplored that Muslims are not paying attention to the vital problem of securing economic prosperity but are fighting over the minor question of separate versus joint electorates. "I have always been thinking that joint electorate with reservation of seats for Muslims is in the best interest of the Muslims and the country. The staunchest advocates of separate electorate concede that joint electorate is the ideal system and that separate electorate is a temporary safeguard. I am of opinion that not only the reservation of seats will be an effective safeguard but that the joint electorate is much more conducive to the promotion of the interests of Muslims than separate electorate." He lucidly explained the advantages of joint electorates for national progress and unity.

RELEASE MOPLA PRISONERS.

The President was glad that the wounds caused by the rebellion were healed and cordial relations between the Hindus and Muslims of Kerala were restored. He appealed to the Government to release the Mopla prisoners and repeal the Outrages Act. Then he proceeded to condemn all violence, the Garlick murder and the attempt on Bombay Governor's life, and also condemned the violence resulting from differences of opinion between communities. He concluded by observing that when other nations were engaged in vital economic and political problems, we must not be taken up with little things. "I earnestly hope that you will all work for peace and unity."

MANUFACTURING AND THROWING BOMBS.

Charge Against A Professor.

BENARES, August 24.

Professor Narain Murthi of the Bishar Gurkul, stands charged with manufacturing bombs and throwing them on police stations and also lack of ostensible means of livelihood, in the Court of the City Magistrate. He is on bail.

The prosecution alleged that on Tuesday last, at 2 in the morning, there was a bomb explosion and one constable's foot was burnt. It was quite likely that Narain placed the bomb there. Defence denied the allegations and said, the prosecution story was concocted.

The Court considered both the statements and demanded a surety for Rs. 1,000 from the accused and bail for good behaviour during the pendency of the proceedings.—A.P.

Scenes at the Wellington Cine ma on Sunday morning.

ADEN TO GIVE RECEPTION TO GANDHIJI

Arabs And Indians Unite

Indians and Arabs residing in Port Aden assembled in a meeting to consider the arrangements to be made to receive Mahatma Gandhi, the great Indian leader, when he passes Aden, on his way to England. The meeting was held in the Opera House and was attended by Indians belonging to different communities, as well as a good number of Arab merchants.

It was decided to accord a grand reception to Gandhiji and also to present a purse to him. A strong Reception Committee was formed which includes among others the following:—

Khan Bahadur Mohamed Abdul Kadir Macci, Sheikh Ahmed Ba'zra (Arab), Shikh Mohamed Abdullah, Mr. Bat (Advocate), Mr. Manilal (Advocate), Messrs. Framroz, Behramji, Kothari, Ahmedbhai Lallji, Ustad Mohamed Ali, Ibrahim Lukman, Sheriff Mohamed Hasan Rifai and several other Bohra merchants.—("Al-Shoora"—August 5.)

PROTEST AGAINST SALE OF LIQUOR

Parsi Youth On Hunger Strike

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR MAHAI, Aug. 25.

Mr. Shaam Banker, a Parsi youth, aged about 22 has commenced hunger-strike since Sunday last at Billi moria's shop. Billimorias is the only foreign liquor shop in Nagpur and Banker having come to know that the Parsi community would celebrate the Pateti shortly, has commenced hunger strike at the door of the shop and is determined to continue, as long as he is not given an assurance that no liquor will be used on the occasion. The sale of liquor amongst the Parsis has entirely ceased since Sunday last. Mr. Banker is a Congress volunteer who was sentenced for picketing last year.

CARDAMON PLANTERS CONFER

Problem Controlling The Market

(From A Correspondent).

KOMBAI, Aug. 24.

A representative meeting of the Travancore Cardamom planters of all shades of opinion was held under the presidentship of the Zamindar of Bodinayaganur on the 23rd instant in his Palace and it was unanimously resolved that (1) all planters' stocks are to be sold at auctions held by the Co-operative Audit Union. (2) all planters to become the shareholders of the T. C. P. A. Yela Sarakku Virpanai Company Limited, (3) the articles of the Association of the said Company to undergo modifications suitable to the needs and unity of the planters. (4) the reinforced company to be controllers of the market for the Travancore Cardamom.

The Cardamom yield for the current year is reported to be poor in Travancore and unanimity in the sale of cardamoms by the Travancore planters has been the chief object of the present move. Leaders are optimistic that two further meetings to be held within a fortnight will lead to the desired goal.

Moulvi G. Sharwar Khan Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

Moulvi Ghulam Sharwar Khan, a member of the Bannu Congress Committee and a member of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema is arrested.

MR. CASSEL'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

CALCUTTA, August 24.

Mr. A. Cassels, Commissioner of Dacca Division, who was wounded at Tangail on Friday evening, was brought to Calcutta yesterday afternoon and admitted in to the Presidency General Hospital where his condition is reported to be satisfactory. An operation is likely to be performed tomorrow.—A.P.

5,000 MUSLIMS WILL COME FORWARD TO GO TO JAIL

IF SATYAGRAHA IS REVIVED.

Dr. Mahmud's Speech At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

At the public meeting held this evening at Parshottam Park, Dr. Syed Mahmud, referring to the Simla correspondent's report published in the "Times of India," said that the reason why rumours of preparations for war on the part of the Congress were being spread was that the "Simla gods" desired that somehow the national fight should be revived, as they seemed to think that if the struggle was revived it would be possible to suppress it easily on this occasion. Their hope seemed to be based on an assumption that it would not be possible for the Congress to have a hold on the country now in view of the communal atmosphere, not only in British India, but also in the States, and because of the disputes that had occurred in certain places in connection with Congress elections.

Dr. Syed Mahmud asserted that it was a pity that the "Simla gods" did not learn a lesson from the struggle of 1930. Though the communal atmosphere was equally gloomy in the year 1930, still the movement was successful; and the more the movement spread the greater became the number of Muslims who joined the struggle. As many as 12,000 or 13,000 Muslims went to jails. Maulana Shaukat Ali had told him that if the fight was revived not even 12 Muslims would now be ready to go to jail. But the speaker told the Maulana, and he made the same declaration at this meeting, that it was his prophecy that if the struggle was revived within a very short period after its revival at least 5,000 Muslims would be ready to come forward to go to jail in spite of communal disturbances that had occurred in the country. And this prophecy the speaker was able to make as a result of his tour in different parts of the country where he discovered that Muslims were not only in sympathy with the national movement but appeared to be restless at the thought that they did not hitherto take as much part in the struggle for freedom as Hindus had done.

Dr. Syed Mahmud appealed to people to continue to observe the truce until they received instructions to the contrary from the Congress.

He added that if the Government re-opened hostilities they were prepared to take up the challenge, and that if the struggle was revived it would be revived with renewed vigour and a determination that it should be the last fight for freedom.—"Tribune".

Lively Municipal Elections At Lahore

AGENTS OF CANDIDATES COME TO BLOWS.

ALLEGED ROUGH-HANDLING OF VOTERS BY POLICE

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

Lahore is having lively Municipal elections this year. Polling commenced yesterday and will continue for a few days more in the Town Hall Polling Booth. Agents of the rival candidates came to blows and a free fight followed in which several persons received bruises.

At another polling booth the police is alleged to have roughly handled voters and as a protest two of the three candidates withdrew. Six persons were arrested for alleged false personation.

DISAPPEARANCE OF COURT-AMIN.

CALICUT, August 24.

Sensation has been caused here by the mysterious disappearance of D'Cruz, an Amin attached to the Civil Court, Tellicherry, who had been deputed to execute an attachment order. It is understood that the District Judge has reported the matter to the police for enquiry.—A.P.

BABU GENOO DAY ECHO

MAGISTRATE AWARDS COMPENSATION TO FOREIGN CLOTH MERCHANT

"B" Ward To Foot The Bill

As compensation for the loss sustained during the civil disobedience movement when a foreign cloth godown in Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay, was set fire to by an angry mob, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has ordered a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be paid to the South British Insurance Co., Ltd. The Magistrate has requested the Municipal Commissioner to recover the amount of compensation by the imposition of an additional tax on the "B" Ward of the Bombay Municipality. The scenes in front of the foreign cloth godown took place in December last as a sequel to Baboo Genoo, a Congress volunteer, being crushed to death, under the wheels of a motor lorry which was conveying foreign piecegoods from the godown to the retail shop.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The text of the Magistrate's order is as follows:—"Whereas under the provisions of Clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 45 of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902, I, H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay have determined that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be awarded as compensation, to the Manager South British Insurance Co., Ltd., for the loss of piecegoods which were burnt in Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay on December 12 last by the Congress volunteers who formed an unlawful Assembly, I do hereby under the provisions of Clause (b) of the said sub-section require the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to recover the said amount of Rs. 10,000 by an addition to the general tax which shall be imposed and levied in the "B" Ward of the Municipal Wards of the City of Bombay."

Schools, Colleges, public and philanthropic institutions, places of worship, title holders, Government and Municipal servants are exempted from the payment of the additional tax.

APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION.

The application for compensation was filed in April last by Haji Beg Mahomed Jamal of the firm of Kassum Abdul Rehman, a piecegoods merchant of Jackeria Masjid. He stated that he had a godown in Old Hanuman Lane where he used to store his goods.

A disturbance near this godown occurred on December 12 when the civil disobedience movement in Bombay was in full swing. Owing to the picketing movement it was difficult to deal in foreign cloth. The Congress pickets who were placed near his godown would not allow him to remove piecegoods from the godown to the shop. The result was that he had to remove goods at odd hours of the night.

On December 12 last he removed from the godown 35 packages of piecegoods valued at Rs. 25,000. The goods were removed in lorries under police protection. Unfortunately Babu Genoo, a Congress volunteer was run over by one of the lorries.

The same night he learnt that his godown was set fire to by an angry mob and he phoned for police help. The police went on the scene and restored order but all the goods except a small portion were burnt down. The applicant had suffered a loss by the fire of about Rs. 13,000. The South British Insurance Company with whom the goods were insured paid to the applicant Rs. 10,000 as compensation.

The applicant submitted that the hooligans who burnt his shop were members of an unlawful assembly and therefore requested the court to award a compensation.

The Magistrate passed the above award.

"LITERALLY SNATCHING THE CUP OF DRINK"

—:o:—

Magistrate's Novel View Of Picketing

Ban On Congress Workers In Tumkur

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 23.

There has been picketing of liquor shops in Tumkur Town (Mysore State) for some time past under the guidance of Messrs. K. Rangiengar, Advocate, K. Setlur, Advocate and T. Subrahmanyam. In May last, there was some disturbance near a toddy shop in the evening owing to a drunken man coming and assaulting Mr. Subrahmanyam and one Puttiah.

The Excise Assistant Commissioner of Madhugiri had applied for orders "so as to prevent picketers from their operations anywhere within a distance of at least 150 yards from the shops".

The Treasury Assistant Commissioner and Ex-officio First Class Magistrate, Tumkur passed an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. on Monday last, prohibiting Messrs. Rangaiengar, Setlur and Subrahmanyam from taking any part direct or indirect in the picketing of liquor shops at Tumkur Town, since this measure appeared to the court to be likely to prevent a breach of the peace, for a period of two months from 17th August. The above named gentlemen have also been asked to take note that if they transgresses the order, that would be regarded also as affording cause for taking action against them under the Legal Practitioner's Regulation.

MAGISTRATE'S VIEW OF PROHIBITION.

The Magistrate in the course of his order after referring to the circumstances of the case goes to define what is 'picketing' and makes some observations about 'Prohibition'. He says: "For a work of permanent amelioration which is the end and aim of all true social work, both the worker and the person for whom he works should be in proper mood to impart and benefit by the work. Here the cup of drink is almost literally snatched from the grasp of the drinker; this will certainly arouse his worst passions and in such a mood he will break the peace in all probability injuring himself and the picketers. Similarly the sight of the drunken men and the drinkers actually going to the tavern. This infuriates the picketeer and he will be more effective in his picketing which is sure to be resisted at all costs by the drinkers. Moreover one addicted to a bad habit can never be weaned from it when the habit is about to be indulged in".

PROTEST AGAINST BAN.

At a meeting of the Shimoga Bar Association held this week, a resolution was passed, protesting against the orders of the Bangalore and Kadur District Magistrate under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulations prohibiting processions with Congress flags, as being illegal.

RE-START AFTER FORCED LANDING.

KARACHI, Aug. 24.

A message from Lingeh (Persian Gulf) says that the mail plane "City of Karachi" which made a forced landing a few miles from there took off again with mails and passenger and resumed its flight to London.—A.P.

BOMBAY RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

POONA, August 24.

The Bombay Retrenchment Committee resumed its sittings this afternoon under the chairmanship of Sir Rustum Vakil.—A.P.

MYSTERY OF MISSING VOLUNTEER SOLVED.

TINNEVELLY, August 24.

In connection with the disappearance of a Congress volunteer at Palamcottah and the subsequent recovery of a body from a cemetery believed by some people to be that of the missing volunteer, the Palamcottah Police have now received a report from the Nagercoil Police that the missing volunteer was not a victim of any foul play, but was arrested at Alleppy on 19th inst. and is now in custody there.—A.P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.